

MY SHOES

The Merchant

Says the lawyer—have a hard Judge to please. I used to listen to all sorts of arguments, but my feet put in a plea for mercy. On a true bill from a grand jury of users, I gave Invictus a trial. It was good counsel, and I concurred in the decision of the jury. To sum up in brief—the "Upper court has confirmed as "Sole residuary" of my feet.

INVICTUS SHOES

Fitted and Sold by
J. V. Berscht
made in CANADA



Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We will buy your
WILD DUCKS
and other saleable game

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,800,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$234,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager - Didsbury Branch

Solicitor Austin Resigns

The Council met in regular session on Monday night the Mayor and all the Councillors, Secretary Brusso and Solicitor Austin being present. A few bills and communications were dealt with in the usual manner.

One communication, the resignation of Solicitor Austin, was received with regret by the Council. The resignation stated that he was leaving Didsbury to join the Overseas forces and expressed his appreciation of the very cordial relations that had always existed between himself and the Mayor and Council.

On speaking to the motion accepting the resignation the Mayor on behalf of the Council stated that while there was nothing else to do but to accept same he wished to convey to Mr. Austin the Council's great appreciation of his services during the hard times since he had been with them and also their best wishes for his success in his new undertaking.

Mr. Austin thanked the Council for this expression of their feelings and stated that no matter where he was he would often think of the Council and their meetings and the friends he had made while here.

Mr. Hehn addressed the Council asking for a ruling as to part payment of back taxes on small part of the Cook estate.

On the advice of the Solicitor the Council was informed that they were not able to accept this as the land was not sub-divided into lots.

The condition of the roads was again taken up and threshed out but Councillor Herber, chairman of the Board of Works, stated that it had been an impossibility to get them into shape as it was dangerous to work teams because of the extremely wet condition, serious injury to horses having been narrowly averted. However, work on them will be continued when possible.

The Council then adjourned.

Constituency Organized for Patriotic Fund

A meeting of representatives from the different districts in the Didsbury constituency to organize and plan for the raising of \$12,000 for the Patriotic Fund was held at the headquarters of the South Alberta Branch of the Fund in Calgary on Friday afternoon last. There was a good attendance of the workers present, nearly every district being represented by one or two gentlemen.

Rev. D. H. Marshall and H. E. Osmond were present representing the Didsbury district.

Lieut. Stauffer, M.P.P., was in the chair and stated that as he was now a member of the Overseas forces and would be unable to look after the organization in consequence he had thought it better to call this meeting of the workers at some point convenient to all to talk over the matter. He also outlined the work done through the last year and what would have to be done during this year.

Mr. T. M. Tweedie and Mr. Thorburn also welcomed those present and spoke on the needs of the Fund.

Election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. President, Lieut. Stauffer, M. P.P.; President, Mr. Cummings, Drumheller; Vice-President, H. E. Osmond, Didsbury; Secretary, Mr. Pearson, Drumheller. The executive to be composed of the officers and Chairman and Secretaries of the different districts throughout the constituency.

It was decided that meetings of the executive should be held at Calgary every few months to transact business in connection with the raising of this constituency's share of the money needed. The next meeting will be held on December 15th at Calgary.

The amounts to be raised by the different districts was then discussed. Drumheller has promised to raise \$6,000 of the sum needed. This district did exceedingly well last year and the fact that they have again promised such a large amount is very commendable. Didsbury district is asked to raise \$2,500 this year and all other districts are assessed a share proportionate to their size, although Drumheller and Didsbury being the largest are expected to raise the largest amounts.

The meeting adjourned after a very successful meeting at which everybody realized the necessity of hard work to raise the money needed.

Letters of Thanks From the Front

The Pioneer has received and takes pleasure in publishing the following letters from some of our boys at the front thanking their friends for their thoughtfulness in sending them parcels.

RUGBY DISTRICT

EDITOR PIONEER,

DEAR SIR:—I wish to thank the people of the Rugby district for their kindness in sending me the parcel and if I am not imposing on your kindness it would be a favor to me if you would announce it in the Pioneer. Thanking you in advance,

Yours sincerely,

Pte. P. A. BLAINE,
50th Batt.,
Snipers Scout Section,
B. E. F. France

FOR ELKTON DISTRICT

EDITOR PIONEER,

DEAR SIR:—Corp. W. R. Coates of Elkton wishes to thank the generous friends of Elkton for the parcel they kindly sent and as he had just been sent back to the base from hospital they were most needed and greatly appreciated and were surely welcome.

Signed—Cpl. W. R. COATES
10th Batt.,
Canadian B. E. F.,
France

Pte. J. W. Hogg also thanks the Elkton friends for a parcel kindly sent by them which were very thankfully received and wishes to be remembered to all.

Mrs. Leadbetter and Mrs. W. F. Sick attended the W.C.T.U. Convention held at Red Deer last week, returning on Monday. They report a very successful meeting.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall
Phone Central
DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

Notice to Cream Shippers

From October 1st and until further notice we will pay for

Sweet Cream, 37c per lb. Butterfat
No. 1 Sour Cream 33c per lb.

Owing to the large export demand for Butter the market will be good for balance of season. I anticipate a further advance in the near future, and may be able to advance the above prices considerably. If so you will get the benefit. Ship your Milk or Cream to me and secure the Highest Market Price the year round.

R. LeBLANC,
Clover Hill Creamery

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$848.45
Eli Shantz..... 5 00
853.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$456.32
Women's Institute..... 1 40
457.72

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—

Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

GRAPES—A carload of preserving grapes just received.—Williams & Little.

LOST—A 34-4 Auto Tyre with rim. Finder please express to Hislop's Hardware Store, Carstairs.

FOR SALE—A medium sized safe in good order. Just the thing for a farmer or small business man. Apply to Pioneer office.

FOR SALE—Purebred barred rock cockerels, also a quantity of table fowls. Apply James Hughes, Phone 1000.

FOR SALE—Second-hand Massey-Harris binder. McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE—A number of good second hand automobiles for sale. Apply W. Leslie, Overland Garage, Didsbury.

N. WEICKER wishes to announce that he will have in a supply of fresh beef from now on, at his office.

Strayed from east Didsbury, one black horse branded **LB** on left hip and thigh. Suitable reward for information leading to recovery. FRED MOYLE. 011

APPLES—\$1.50 per box at Purcell's.

PEACHES and plums to clear at reduced prices for week end. Purcell.

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Secure Prompt Returns through Union Bank of Canada Drafts

When you ship your fruits, grain, livestock or any other produce, ensure prompt payment by putting through a **Union Bank of Canada Draft** on the Consignee. This is the business-like way, and will save you delayed payments and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the Manager about it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

Advertisements in the Pioneer
are silent salesmen

When Long Breaths Hurt Your Side Rub Soreness Away With "Nerviline"

Prompt Action Often Prevents Pleurisy or Pneumonia

Do long breaths hurt you? Try it. If you notice a wheeze or a catch in your side, then be sure trouble exists.

Proper action consists in a vigorous rubbing of the back, chest and sore side with "Nerviline." This wonderful liniment sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated—gives instant relief. That catch disappears, all sense of soreness goes, and you then know that



Nerviline has probably saved you from pleurisy.

Just try Nerviline for chest tightness, coughs, aches and soreness—it's a wonderful liniment, and when kept in the home saves the family from lots of ills and suffering. A large bottle on hand makes the doctor's bill mighty small, and can be depended on as a reliable and mighty prompt cure for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, sore muscles, and enlarged joints.

Get the large 50¢ family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25¢ trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catharzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

In Hamburg Harbor

Bitter Commentary on Germany's Loss of Her Great Marine Trade

The London Daily Mail quotes from The Berliner Tageblatt's description of Hamburg written by a recent visitor to that port. "If anyone wants to realize the picture of Hamburg as a sleeping beauty, he need only take a run down to the docks. The sound of sirens, the groaning of cranes, the clanking of anchor chains is heard no more. Only from the shipbuilding yards come occasional sounds of blows of hammers. Through the silence of the quays and ships everything is completely still. Before the war, boats made an uninterrupted chain right to the mouth of the Elbe, but now the tenants of the villas on Blankenese tell me they rush to the window every time a ship goes by. The whole place is deserted excepting for some warehouse caretakers, a sentinel guarding the margarine depot and a few women packing salted codfish. The Imperator lay empty in the docks. Strange to say, the brass port-hole fittings of this ship are untouched. The ship has 2,000 portholes and the weight of brass is 75 tons, but it is too much trouble to remove it."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Fall Wheat Escaped Rust

While the spring wheat plots at the Manitoba Agricultural College were very seriously affected by the rust this year, it is noteworthy that the fall wheat varieties escaped practically unscathed. Although it is not usual for fall wheat to stand the winter in most parts of Manitoba (the Swan River district being a notable exception), yet all the plots at the College came through last winter in perfect condition, and, being more advanced than the spring wheats when the rust outbreak occurred, gave an excellent and heavy yield of good grain.

The English colony in Buenos Ayres has sent \$15,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund.



Two Fellows

are trying to get ahead

It's easy to see who'll win.

If you have any doubt about tea or coffee holding some people back—in fact many—leave the hesitating class, stop both tea and coffee ten days, and use

POSTUM

This delicious pure food drink, made of wheat, roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses, has a delightful, snappy flavor. It is free from the drugs in tea and coffee and all harmful ingredients.

Postum is good for old and young, and makes for health and efficiency.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Whitby, Ont.

W. N. U. 1123

Canada's Pulp Wood

Over Two-Thirds of the Pulp Wood Used in the United States Is From Canada

Over two-thirds of the more than a billion pounds of wood pulp imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30 and used in the manufacture of paper came from Canada, according to a communication of the National Geographical Society from John Oliver LaForce and issued by the society as a bulletin in connection with the government's inquiry into the increase in the cost of news paper.

The wood importations for 1915-16 have been 180 million pounds less than for the previous 12 months, yet the amount shipped to the United States from Canada during the past year was 130 million pounds in excess of the year 1914-15 shipments, according to the bulletin.

During the year just closed nearly 70 per cent. of the 1,750 million pounds of pulp came from Canada, while most of the remaining 30 per cent. came from Norway and Sweden.

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Even Up

"See the spider, my son, spinning its web," said the instructive parent to his small son. "Is it not wonderful? Do you reflect that no man could spin that web, no matter how hard he might try?"

"Well, what of it?" replied the up-to-date offspring. "Watch me spin this top. No spider could do that, no matter how hard he might try." — Ladies' Home Journal.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen, — I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-around Liniment extant.

Yours truly,

DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Green Soldiers

Does everybody understand about green soldiers?

Most persons do. But some don't and should be told that a soldier to be fit to use should be an athlete in the top of training. He should not only have learned drill, the use of weapons, the care of himself in camp and all that, but should have so hardened and developed his body by exercise that it can stand long and severe exertion without injury. In training a hunter they begin by giving him long walks. It takes several weeks to get even an experienced horse so he can go fast and far across country.

In training college boys for football or rowing, the preliminary exercises last for weeks. And for untrained boys boat races and football are dangerous.

So are military exertions dangerous to untrained soldiers. Their bodies must get used to a new diet; their muscles to new exercises. Even their minds have to be adjusted. A soft, new soldier is a military baby. He needs a nurse. From Life (New York).

He Got His Interview

The quick wit of a travelling salesman was severely tested one day. He sent in his card to the manager of a large concern, whose inner office was separated from the waiting room by a glass partition. When the boy handed the card to the manager the salesman saw him impatiently tear the card in two and throw it in his waste basket.

When the youngster returned with the message that his chief would not see him, the salesman told the boy to go back and get his card.

The boy returned with a nickel and the message that the card was torn up. Giving him another card, the man said coolly:

"Go back and tell your boss that I sell two cards for five cents."

He got his interview and sold his goods.

The School and the Farm

Benefits Derived From Teaching Agriculture in the Schools

In times past there has been far too little connection between the school and the farm. With the introduction of agriculture into the school system an opportunity is offered to bring the school and farm together in a manner which will be beneficial to both and peculiarly beneficial to the farm boy who is the medium for such co-operation. It is necessary to have real co-operation on the part of the parent if the school and the farm are to be brought into closer relationship to the advantage of all concerned. The parent must furnish the pupil with the land, the animals or the equipment for the carrying out of the projects selected. He must also grant the pupil the time needed for the work, and should verify and vouch for the time record of the pupil. He should also, so far as may be practical, give the pupil the benefit of his own experience in the accomplishment of similar projects, and to give the work a maximum of educational value he should allow the pupil the benefit derived from his own labor and management. This, however, may not be always easy of accomplishment where the pupil takes up one of the phases of the regular business of the farm as his task. — The Michigan Farmer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Wife (nibbling her pen): Let's see, what is the term applied to one who signs another person's name to a check?

Hub: Five or ten years, usually.

PALE, WEAK GIRLS

Grow Into Weak Despondent Women —How to Overcome the Trouble

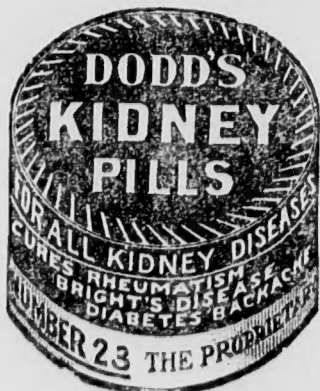
Healthy Girlhood is the only path to healthy womanhood. The passing from girlhood to womanhood lays a new tax upon the blood. It is the overtaxing of the blood that makes growing girls suffer from headaches and backaches, from paleness and weakness and weariness, from languor, despondency and constant ill-health. Unhealthy girlhood is bound to lead to unhealthy womanhood and a life of misery. Nothing but the blood building qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can save a girl when she undertakes the trials and tasks of womanhood. That is the time when nature makes new demands upon the blood supply. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich blood to meet these new demands. In this simple, scientific way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give growing girls new health, and makes their dawning womanhood bright and attractive. Miss A. Sternberg, Haileybury Road, New Liskeard, Ont., says: "I have much reason to be grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they restored me to health, if, indeed, they did not save my life. In 1914 I began to feel run down, and the doctor who was called in said that mine was a bad case of anaemia. I lost flesh, always felt tired, and I got so nervous that I could scarcely hold a cup to take a drink. My heart would flutter alarmingly. The doctor did not seem to be able to help me at all and my family and friends all thought that I was in a decline and could not recover. I was in bed for some weeks when an aunt came to see me and urged that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My father got a supply, and by the time I had taken three boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and from that on I steadily progressed toward recovery. I continued using the pills for some time longer, and they restored me to my old-time health and strength. I shall never cease to praise this medicine, and to urge all weak, run-down girls to give it a fair trial, as I have proved in my own case their great merit."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Charity

"Please, kind lady," said the wayfarer, "I ain't had a bite to eat in 24 hours."

"You are just the man I'm looking for," replied the lady of the house. "My husband gathered a mess of mushrooms this morning, and I want to make sure they are not toadstools. Just wait a moment and I'll bring you a dish of them."



Let Him Help Himself To CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

It will do more than satisfy his craving for something sweet—it will supply the food elements needed to build up his little body and help him to gain in health and strength.

"Crown Brand" is a wholesome, nourishing food—as well as the most delicious of table syrups.



The recipes in our new book, "Desserts and Candies," will tell you just how to use it, in many novel ways. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

Dealers everywhere have "Crown Brand" in 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED

MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Life White" Corn Syrup, Benson's Corn Syrup and "Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.

RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

The War In Africa

Huge Territory Taken From Germany Since War Began

The report that General Smuts, the British commander in East Africa, is about to complete the conquest of Germany's richest and largest possession in that continent suggests the strange narratives of war destined to flow from that field when the full story of the conflict is unfolded. It has been just two years since Britain carried the war into Africa by seizing Port Lame, in Togoland; and only German East Africa remains unconquered, although that is a territory in area greater than all the New England, the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and containing a population of seven million Africans.

Very little attention has been given to that far away phase of the war which has been pressed continuously and has deprived the imperial government of an area more than twice the size of the twenty-five states of the European empire and the reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine. The man who, in his boyhood, was thrilled by reading of the adventures of Livingstone and Stanley in this part of the world can anticipate with relish the kind of tale that is to be told when, laying aside the cold language and restraints of official and censored reports, the full story is unfolded of the campaign now under way from Tanganyika to Zanzibar. — Philadelphia Bulletin.

Elderly Gentleman (alone in a compartment with fully-armed soldiers, next stop one hour): Excuse me, my man, but your face is strangely familiar to me.

Soldier (with meaning): Quite likely, sir, seen' as you were the gent in the tribunal who made game of me bein' a conscientious objector. But you'll be glad to 'ear I've changed my mind, and I ain't now got any objection to takin' 'uman life.—Punch.

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.

In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parlee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

Germany Plays an Inhuman Trick

International law, in forbidding the laying of floating mines (a crime that the Huns have frequently committed), demands that all moored mines shall be so constructed that, should they through stress of weather or for any other cause, break away from their moorings, they will instantly become "safe." This is to safeguard neutral and other non-combatant lives.

The German mine is fitted with a chain one end of which is secured to the mooring wire, the other being attached to the gun cotton primer in the base of the mine. The idea is that, should the mine break away, the chain will pull the primer out of the mine, which would thus be made safe.

The idea is good enough, no doubt, but of the thousands of mines that the British sweepers have pulled up and examined before destroying not one has had the safety chain intact!

In every case it has been found not broken, but deliberately cut in half!

The public use of German and Austrian music in Italy is forbidden.

For Emergencies

When you have a bilious attack, or when you feel illness coming on—promptly move the bowels, start the liver working and put your entire digestive system in good shape with a dose or two of the time-tested

**BEECHAM'S
PILLS**

You will welcome the quick relief and often ward off a severe illness. Beecham's Pills are carefully compounded from vegetable products—mild, harmless, and not habit-forming. Buy a box now. You don't know when you may need Beecham's Pills. A reliable family remedy that always

**Should Be
at Hand**

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

**Eddy's
Matches**

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

**When Buying Matches
Specify "Eddy's."**

Railways and Forestry

The experiment of planting trees along the railway in sandy districts in Canada to prevent sand drifting over the tracks promises to be a success, and trees are also to be utilized as permanent snow fences. Besides being useful, the trees will give a touch of beauty where it is needed most. The idea is a happy one. — Montreal Gazette.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50¢ per bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25¢ and 50¢. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Adv.

BRITONS READY TO PAY THE PRICE TO ATTAIN A COMPLETE VICTORY

POSSIBILITY OF A PATCHED-UP PEACE DISMISSED

Britain Has Put Aside All Speculation About The Duration Of The War, And The People Are Determined To See The Struggle Carried Through To A Successful Conclusion

When the experimental prelude to the slow advance began speculation was various. There were still large knots of enthusiasts, military and lay, who thought that the German lines in the west would be widely breached in a few weeks. The questions to be established, therefore, by real operations were two: What would be the tempo of victory and what the cost? We have the answer on both points, and the stern, soldierly judges, who now quite predominate in the direction of this business, are justified.

The tempo of victory will undoubtedly be pretty slow, at least until the fighting is resumed on the final and largest scale in spring. As for the cost—I am referring now, of course, to casualties—it must certainly be terrific by comparison with all previous British precedents, and there is no quarter German delusion that Britain will not stand the sacrifice.

Now, just on account of the faults which make it so hard to get the people of this country fairly going for war, they are by temperament as well built to stand moral and physical strain as any people in the world. The more they suffer in a manner so strange to them, the more cool, clear-minded, tenacious and deadly they will be. There is no touch of the patriotic pangloss about this. You will find it proved by events to be the truth without varnish. That is one of the new psychological factors.

Another thing is that continued German brutalities and barbarities toward the Allies' wounded and prisoners, and toward the civil population of the occupied districts of France and Belgium are putting a very stark, grim temper into the British, French and Russian armies. You know well what happens when the more good humored and indulgent temperaments, if provoked long enough, rise without a word, but also without ruth, to bruise a bully.

Throughout the English-speaking world this is universally understood, but it has been quite useless to try to explain it to the Germans. They persist in thinking that frightfulness intimidates and quells, whereas it only hardens and exasperates their opponents. With inexplicable fatuity the enemy still clings to the ghastly preconceived delusions of the German War Book without any attention to the change of circumstances, or any rational and balanced consideration of what the consequences must be.

Finally, there was the murder of Captain Fryatt. It touched England on the maritime side like the sinking of the Lusitania, and on the moral side like the fate of Edith Cavell. This crime was almost more stupid than either of the others. It filled up the cup.

There is always in England a strain of sentimental idealism on which Germany, by a more clever and plausible policy, might have worked to the deep prejudice of British national interests. But the enemy has eliminated for us what we thought at the beginning might eventually be our greatest national danger.

The murder of Captain Fryatt extinguished the last faint lingering possibility of a weak peace. In that respect a curious thing has happened. France, which longed for a speedy end a year ago, is preparing as a matter of course for a third winter campaign and another year's fighting.

Britain has simply put aside all speculation about the duration of the war. Our people from top to bottom are determined now to make a clean thing. There is no more talk of "clenching teeth" or "setting jaws" or of anything like that. There is no further need of such conscious expression. The mood I describe is entirely noiseless and automatic. To bring home to the German mind any sense of what that means would be impossible.

That is why I say that the killing has only begun, and that the final stage of the war will be by far the bloodiest. It will last for nine months or twelve or a little more until the central empires go under.—J. L. Garvin in New York Tribune.

Printing Known Long Before Caxton

Those who believe printing to have been invented in Europe during the 15th century may have been surprised to read of Cambridge University having acquired "the works of the Chinese philosopher, Liu Tsung Tsun, printed in 1167." China has been credited with anticipating not a few modern inventions, but her claim to have discovered the art of printing centuries before its first adoption in Europe is beyond dispute. An edition of most of the Chinese classics was printed by means of wood blocks in 922 A.D., and movable type is said to have been devised by a blacksmith, Pi Shing, in the eleventh century.—London Chronicle.

When Britain's Fleet Stood Ready

Secured the Initiative at the Very Commencement of Hostilities

Writing on July 29, the naval correspondent of the London Times contributed the following interesting summary of the British naval positions immediately prior to outbreak of war:

"It is two years ago today since the Grand Fleet left its base at Portland for its war stations in North Sea, where it has been ever since. This strategic movement not only confounded the German plans, but has been, and will be, the determining factor of the war.

"The inspection of the combined fleets and squadrons at Spithead by the King had taken place on July 19 and 20, and after a few days' exercises in the Channel the first fleet had returned to Portland and the second fleet to its home ports. Leave by watches was to have begun on Monday, July 27. On the previous day, however, in view of the disquieting news from abroad, Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was then in charge of the Admiralty, issued an order by telegraph to the commander-in-chief of the home fleets at Portland to the effect that 'no ship was to leave that anchorage until further orders.' This decision for the ships to 'stand fast' was necessary because in the ordinary course of events they would have separated at daybreak on July 27, and a few hours later their crews would have been scattered far and wide. At midnight on July 26 the Admiralty announced this precautionary step in the following message to the press:

"Orders have been given to the first fleet, which is concentrated at Portland, not to disperse for manoeuvre leave for the present. All vessels of the second fleet are remaining at their home ports in proximity to their balance crews.

"On the morning of Wednesday, July 29, the first fleet slipped quietly away from Portland under the command of Admiral Sir George Callaghan. Its departure was unheralded and without ceremony. There was, indeed, a little cheering and the bands on board the ships were playing as the big squadrons left harbor, but for the rest the nation's God-speed was a silent one. As Mr. Churchill has told us, on the night of July 20 the whole of the fleet, with its auxiliary cruiser squadrons and flotillas, passed the Straits of Dover and gained its war station in northern waters. Along the east coast the patrol flotillas were completed to war strength, the naval aircraft moved to the vulnerable points, and the second fleet embarked its balance crews, while similar precautionary measures took place on all the foreign stations.

"It is common knowledge how the successive steps taken day by day on the part of those responsible for the navy at this momentous period in our history saved the cause of the Allies. By thus promptly grasping the initiative afloat, and denying it to our enemies, the virtual command of the sea, with all that this has meant, was secured by the Grand Fleet, and German commerce and the German flag were swept from the world's waterways, which were therefore rendered free for all the purposes of the Allies, including the transport of troops.

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To Be Degraded From Knighthood

German Nobles to Be Deprived of Membership in British Orders

Three more German nobles closely connected with the British royal family are to be deprived of their membership in British orders of knighthood.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein are both grandsons of Queen Victoria, the former being a son of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, 4th son of the Good Queen, and the latter a son of Princess Helena, 3rd daughter of Queen Victoria, who married Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Duke of Cumberland, father of the Kaiser's son-in-law, Duke Ernest, is a great grandson of George III, grandfather of Queen Victoria, and by his marriage with Queen Alexandra's sister is uncle to King George V.

Since all three have thrown in their lot with the Kaiser, they are actively enemies to the Empire, and ought to have lost their English honors, titles, and financial privileges long ago.

"Banks is a whole-souled fellow." "Well-heeled, too, I understand."

Princess Patricia's Reinforcements to Get Across Very Quickly as Result of New Plan

Owing to slow recruiting which is prevalent everywhere at present, many units are compelled to remain in Canada for a much longer period than they expected. The reinforcements for the Patricia's have overcome that difficulty by sending their men across by lots of fifty. In this way drafts leave every six weeks or two months, or as soon as the men are recruited and practically trained. One draft has already gone overseas and will soon be in France, and only a few more men are needed to complete the next draft.

On account of this method of sending their men across, the 6th Universities Company never show a strength much over fifty, which sometimes gives the impression that the Company is not recruiting.

Several splendid men have been taken on the strength lately. The number at present on strength includes nine qualified lieutenants who are proceeding overseas in the ranks and taking their promotion in England or France. The Patricia's is a specially suited unit for these men, as Major Gault and the senior officers always try to follow the policy of raising a man from the ranks who knows the traditions and spirit of the Regiment, rather than taking on men from other regiments. At least ten of the officers at present with the Patricia's are men who have gained their promotion in this manner.

The reinforcements for the Patricia's are being recruited at Molson Hall, McGill University, Montreal, where their training is facilitated by the use of some of the university buildings and grounds. The unit remains there for all its training on this side and goes to England without first going to camp.

Any enquiries as to enlistment and service will be gladly attended to on application to the Officer Commanding 6th Overseas Universities Company, C.E.F., Molson Hall, McGill University, Montreal.

With the Boy Scouts

Interesting Bits of Information Gleaned From Far and Near

Arrangements have been made whereby the flags which have flown over the Canadian Boy Scouts' hut at the front will be preserved as mementos of the war and of the share that the Boy Scouts of Canada had in it. This action was suggested by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and was heartily approved of by the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association. At the end of the war the flags will be sent back to the Canadian Scout Headquarters. It is quite probable that they will be used as challenge flags for presentation to deserving troops.

The recent death of Capt. the Hon. Roland Phillips, who was killed in action at the front, removes one of the most gallant members of the great brotherhood of Boy Scouts. Capt. Phillips was, in every sense, a "good Scout." It was due mainly to his efforts that many troops sprang into existence throughout the British Isles. The point about his life which should commend itself to every Scout in the world, is that throughout his career as a Scout the Scout Laws were to him the guide in all that he did; therefore, he knew what he was talking about when he urged every Scout, whatever his work or place in the world might be, to stick to his promise and carry out those laws.

"Don't take tips" is the caption of an article which appeared in one of the recent issues of the "Scout," the official organ of the Boy Scouts. The warning note in this item is that one cannot do a good turn for another in a really friendly way if one is thinking of the "tip" that is to follow. This very lofty ideal has always been urged upon Canadian Boy Scouts by their Scoutmasters and other officers, and while some may be wont to accept tips for doing odd jobs the average Canadian Scout will not accept a tip for doing a good turn.

There are 100,000 ex-Scouts in the British army of today. This information comes to hand in a recent newspaper interview with Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The British Navy also has its quota of Boy Scouts. In this connection, Sir Robert said: "Admiral Beatty and the late Admiral Hood, who lost his life in the battle of Jutland, have testified to the efficiency of our methods through their experience of the ex-Scouts in the Royal Navy. The influence of these boys has told enormously on the fleet, according to Admiral Hood. Generals in the army have said the same thing concerning ex-Scouts who have served under them."

Sir Robert added: "Our boys are trained for peace work, for good citizenship, which is the basis for success in whatever career they may ultimately adopt. To train them solely for soldiering would make them too much a part of a great machine. We try to make a boy more or less dependent upon himself—in a word, self-reliant."

"Maud's husband and Kate's are fast friends, aren't they?" "Maud and Kate think they are. They both get home about two in the morning."

"Five shillings, please," said the dentist. "But," protested the patient, "your sign reads, 'Painless extracting free, and now you want five shillings.'" "Certainly," replied the dentist. "You remember that you yelled a bit, so this does not apply in your case. I do painless extracting free, just as I advertise, but yours evidently was not painless, and so I make a charge for it. Five shillings, please."—Tit Bits.

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GREAT NEED OF THE PRESENT TIME IS TO SUPPLY THE SINEWS OF WAR

NATIONAL SAVING AND THRIFT HELP TO THIS END

Expenditures On Non-Essentials, Whether Produced At Home Or Abroad, Diverts Capital And Labor To Purposes Which Do Not Help in Winning The War

Canada is passing through a period of phenomenal trade prosperity. Business is booming, there is practically no unemployment, and workers and employers alike are reaping a rich harvest in increased profits and higher wages. For the month of July alone savings deposits showed an increase of \$21,765,000, as compared with an increase in June of \$2,500,000. These are figures that do not lie, and they indicate a high tide of prosperity without a parallel in the history of the Dominion. The bank returns for the year ending July 31 reveal an equally remarkable growth in accumulated wealth in this country during the second year of war. Demand deposits showed an actual increase for the year of \$91,007,973, while notice deposits were augmented by \$97,632,200. That industrial concerns have no lack of capital is indicated by a reduction in current loans of \$18,308,776. These are healthy symptoms. On the threshold of a third year of war Canada is amassing wealth at a rate unexampled in few, if any, of the Allied countries.

But with this increasing wealth comes the call for thrift and the necessity of applying surplus savings to higher purposes than the satisfying of individual tastes and cravings. Parsimony and extravagance are equally reprehensible in these days of war. In the monthly letter of the Bank of Commerce attention is directed to the warning words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, who exposes the fallacy underlying the argument that expenditure of money at home, for whatever purposes, increases prosperity.

"It is often necessary in dealing with problems of war expenditure to speak in terms of money, but thinking of those problems exclusively in terms of money often leads people very much astray. For example, I have heard it said that the more money that is spent on home products the better, because the more money is circulated the greater the prosperity. This is a profound error. What the nation needs is goods, labor, and services for the successful prosecution of the war. Everyone's work is wanted either directly or indirectly for this purpose, whether for supplying our fighting forces or for making goods for export with which to pay for necessary imports. Expenditure on non-essentials, whether produced at home or abroad, diverts capital and labor that can ill be spared to purposes which do not help us in winning the war."

The great essential need in this third year of the campaign is to supply the sinews of war. In this Canadians may aid materially by applying their surplus savings—savings not only from surplus revenue, but savings effected by abstaining from needless expenditure on non-essentials—in taking up the war loan stock.

There are few in Canada who do not yearn for some opportunity of helping to smash the enemy. It is not given to everyone to do this on the field of battle. But by the husbanding of all our national resources, by a rigid policy of thrift, Governments and people may do much to ease the burden of war in the days to come by applying available savings to investments of this character. In this way, if in no other, Canadians may feel the conscious pride that comes to every man who is "doing his bit" in this war.—Toronto Globe.

Identifying Him

Ordinary concerts have grown rather stale in Middleton, where everybody sings, or thinks he can.

So a novelty was arranged, in which each performer was to appear in a fancy dress and sing a suitable song. The first items went off very well, although when Miss Antike came on in a simple, girlish gown and sang "For Ever and For Ever" the audience got nervous and thought she meant to do so.

Then the village elder appeared in a sailor rig and declaimed "Asleep on the Deep" in a voice high-pitched and cracked.

"Who is he?" "What character does he represent," were the questions the listeners asked each other wildly.

Then came the usual voice from the rear of the hall, saying:

"Why, he's Sing-Bad the Sailor!"—Chicago Ledger.

"Five shillings, please," said the dentist.

"But," protested the patient, "your sign reads, 'Painless extracting free, and now you want five shillings.'"

"Certainly," replied the dentist. "You remember that you yelled a bit, so this does not apply in your case. I do painless extracting free, just as I advertise, but yours evidently was not painless, and so I make a charge for it. Five shillings, please."—Tit Bits.

Without Honor Among Nations

No Peace Agreement With Germany Worth the Paper it Would Take

The Army and Navy Gazette, the well-known service weekly, discussing peace terms, says as follows: "Once again there are signs that Germany is preparing a peace propaganda and that a select body of earnest men has been engaged to go about the country misleading the people and endeavoring to convey the impression that Germany is ready to make peace—of a kind—but that her enemies, who refuse to know when they are beaten, will not listen to the terms which Germany once more holds out."

The peace which Germany wants is one the terms of which will give her all the spoils of victory, and the peace conference which the German nation is to be invited to visualize is one of the old-fashioned kind at which the victor, in this case represented by Germany, sits at the head of a long table and does all the talking while everybody else listens obsequiously and signs whatever documents are put before them. This may be Germany's idea of a peace conference, but we may assert, without much fear of contradiction, that France, Belgium, Russia, Serbia, Great Britain and the rest of the Allies have formed other views. If the conference is held, Germany will be excluded, the terms will be decided in her absence and they will be announced to her for immediate acceptance. There can, we believe, be no peace which will be agreed to by those nations which have suffered most and whose voices will therefore carry most weight, which does not include sentence of punishment; and we shall not ask Germany to sign any paper, for we have learned by experience that neither her word nor her bond have any value, that she is without honor among nations and that she makes peace not because she chooses but because she must."

German Trench With Fifty Beds

Tommy Atkins Thinks It a Shame to Deprive Germans of Such Luxuries

"As in many places, the German dug-outs are proving very useful," writes an officer. "They receive every sort of complaint from our soldiers, who, in their own idiom, daily throw at the enemy the old, old proverb: 'Sie vos, non vobis adificatis'—Fritz built not for himself but for Tommy. 'It was a shame to take them away,' said one; and another, 'Fritz will be getting homesick.' One of the Ovilfers 'homes' has fifty beds in it. It is a mansion or a barracks or a fort. We have never dug such places; perhaps because we were lazier, perhaps because we felt that we had taken only a short lease. The trenches here have peculiar interest, as we and the enemy both occupy the old German front line, which we attack daily from itself, moving up and along, never frontally. The method is necessary to the position, but is not all advantage, for the Boche had foreseen even this and made arrangements to sweep, rake, or enfilade the captured passages of his own house. And a labyrinth is not easier to thread from the side than the front."

Found Documents

A major of an English battalion speaking to a war correspondent about the documents found among the dead and prisoners remarked: "Perhaps you've heard of those documents, or some of them, found on different prisoners, showing the despairing chits sent by German companies in the line to their different headquarters in the rear, begging for reinforcements—Company reduced to nine men and one officer; battalion reduced to twenty men and three officers, and that sort of thing. That's worth paying for, you know, and what's more, it can't possibly be got without paying. The whole thing is very different from Loos; I know that. We're getting an infinitely better run for our money."

"Oh, it's totally different from all the other shows; there's not a shadow of doubt about that. This is give and take fighting, in which we gain on balance all the time. We are gaining in ground; but that's a small thing to the enormous gain in manpower and morale."

"You were a very long time going on that errand, Tommy?"

"Yes, mother; but you see I'm entered in a race at school tomorrow, and I wanted to save my speed."—Yonkers Statesman.

President Wilson has written all his numerous diplomatic notes with one fountain pen.

Germany's Heavy War Losses

Casualty List to Date Said to Total Over Four Million

The New York Evening Post recently received from George von Skal, publicity representative in New York of the German Government, a protest against what he spoke of as the exaggeration of German losses in the war, and an invitation to examine and analyze the official reports, which he believed would show that the actual casualties were much below the estimates made by British, French and United States authorities.

The Post accepted the invitation, and after a careful investigation comes to the conclusion that the estimates made by the Allies do not overstate Germany's losses. The method followed by The Post's statistician was simple. The German official list of killed, wounded and missing up to May 13 contains 12,482 pages. It probably included the bulk of the losses up to about a month prior to the date of publication, although in many instances much more than a month appears to have elapsed between the date of the casualty and the recording of the victim's name.

The Post states that an analysis of Mr. von Skal's list showed that the pages averaged about 275 names. It was found that pages generally contained from 140 to 370 names, arranged in three columns. Very rarely columns were found with but fifteen or twenty names. The fair average of ten pages, taken at random, and representative of all the different lengths, was 275. Multiplying 275 by the total of pages in the lists up to and including May 13, 12,482, gave a gross total of 3,432,550 names. Next, 1,074 separate casualties were singled out and analyzed. It was found that corrections, which, of course, meant duplications of names previously printed, amounted to 6 per cent., but of this 6 per cent., one-half, or 3 per cent. of the gross total were men previously reported missing or wounded and now reported dead. In other words, but one-half of the corrections made indicated an actual saving in man-power. The subtraction of the entire 6 per cent., or 205,953 corrections, from the gross total of 3,432,550 casualties, reduced the latter to a net total of 3,226,597, which represents the minimum of losses to be figured from the official German lists.

The dead, it is estimated by the same process, numbered 789,485, while 274,504 set down as "missing," and either killed or captured, bring the total loss, apart from the wastage among the wounded, to considerably over a million. The German army has done more hard fighting during the past three months on both the eastern and western fronts than in any previous six months of the war. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that Germany's losses to date in killed alone are over a million, and that her total losses in killed, wounded and missing have been at least four millions, of whom perhaps two millions of slightly wounded have returned to the front after recovery. A net loss of two million men who have been killed, captured, or so severely wounded as to be unfit for further service, represents more than a fourth of the men of military age in the German Empire. That is a fearful price to pay for the mad ambitions of the bureaucrats of Berlin.

The Years That Tell

Critical Years When Character of Youth is Moulded

That is when the greatest change takes place in a boy—from 15 to 25. The ten years between the two ages bring about changes that are never so noticeable thereafter. From 25 to 35 makes little difference so far as appearances are concerned, nor does any other decade render one so completely unrecognizable.

He dropped into the office the other day—a boy we had never seen for ten years. At 15 he was thin and awkward; at 25 he was full rounded and manly. As a boy he was not especially promising—just a plain, ordinary, every day boy, who hesitated when he spoke, twisted his eyes away from you when you addressed him, paid little attention to his dress and tried to escape from your presence as quickly as possible. At 25 he spoke quickly, looked you squarely in the face as he spoke, was careful of his apparel and sat down in a chair and talked business to you as long as you had anything of importance to talk about. The ten years had done the business.

So we find the boy of 25 now well upon his way, headed in the right direction, manly and promising. He had emerged from boyhood into manhood with full steam and well trimmed. The port he will reach is still shrouded in mystery, for there are reefs and barriers all about him. But he has a good start, and steam aplenty, and if he shuns the danger lights displayed to him by those who have sailed the same seas as he is sailing, he will bring up at the end of the voyage with a shipload of success.—Columbus Dispatch.

All He Can Attend To

Uncle: And what does your young man do for a living.

Niece: Why, uncle, you can't expect Jack to do anything for a living while we're engaged.

Farming by the Ancients

Something About Agriculturists in Other Ages and Climes

Agriculture is the oldest of arts and of sciences. The valleys of the Nile and of the Euphrates furnish us with our oldest records concerning cultivation, but wherever man has lived tillage has eventually developed.

When America was discovered, no written records existed to tell of the "whether, whence or where?" In the North native life was still in the hunter stage, but southward, in Mexico and Peru, a peculiar civilization had developed. How long it had taken to evolve the strangely socialistic system of land ownership, or how to develop the technical skill required to construct their temples and other public works, it is not known, but certain it is that where our ancestors in Northern Europe lived by their wits on the flesh of wild animals, and clothed themselves with their skins, the Incas of Peru had established a civilization which has no traces of the influences of any Asiatic culture. They were a people apart from all the rest of the human race, and for all the influence which they exerted might have dwelt on another planet.

We have reasons to believe that in the development of agriculture Peru followed the usual stages of that art in other countries. The most primitive form, which is still practiced in the tropics, was not the permanent occupation of the land, but a sort of nomadic cultivation. Wood and brush were cut away and burnt, and corn planted, with scarcely any breaking up of the soil. Tillage was the next stage. In order to use land for more than one season it was necessary that it should be cultivated. This made for more settled habits of life.

The third stage was when tillage agriculture was improved by the application of fertilizing agencies. Irrigation also was resorted to, many ancient peoples showing remarkable engineering skill in the solution of their aquatic problems.

One remarkable fact in connection with agriculture in Ancient Persia is that in the valleys, where that industry was chiefly centred, most of the agricultural land is not natural soil, but has been assembled and put in place artificially.

The most characteristic feature of a Peruvian farm was its terraces, and were for the purpose of preventing the rain from washing away the soil to the lower levels.

To us this construction of artificial land in the warm valleys seems almost incredible. Even irrigation is now looked upon as a highly specialized branch of the art. We look to our western irrigation section with pride, and marvel at the simple apparatus necessary for a market garden system of artificial watering. But our undertakings sink into insignificance in the face of this vanquished southern race.

The narrow floors and steep walls which would appear utterly worthless to our engineers were transformed into fertile lands, and were the homes of teeming populations in prehistoric days. That the work was done well there can be little doubt, for even today, after the lapse of centuries, the lands are cultivated and support a modern population.

The labor spent in the construction of these terraces shows how important they were considered to be. We learn from the early Spanish historians that the Incas had special gardens for the raising of potatoes for the royal household. There was a general belief that the growth of crops and the fecundity of the soil was dependent upon the welfare of the royal family. Thus the Inca was cared for and every precaution taken to guard his royal person, no matter whether he was loved or hated by his subjects.

A Valuable Discovery

The report that a German scientist has discovered a method of making paper out of cotton plant stocks is dividing interest with the war news. If confirmed, the discovery will rank as one of the most important of modern times. The increasing use of paper and the steady growth in size of newspapers has created a demand greater than the paper-makers can supply and is threatening early exhaustion of the pulp lands of the world. Although the paper mills of the United States and Canada in the five months ending with May produced the enormous total of 800,000 tons, exceeding by 13 per cent. the production of 1915 for the same period.

The Kaiser's Sorrow

The Kaiser is sorrowing because his life, divinely consecrated to leadership by the inscrutable Almighty, must be conserved for the welfare of Germany, and it is therefore impossible for him to fight in the trenches. In times past, kings and emperors who laid claim to the same Heavenly partnership made it their excuse for appearing in the very vortex of battle. In the future, as in the past, the welfare of Germany evidently is going to be intimately associated in Wilhelm's mind with the comfort and safety of the Hohenzollern family.—New York World.

German Admiral: Kiss me, Kaiser; I have made the Lion run!

Kaiser: Splendid.

German Admiral (panting very hard): Yes—and he c-c-c-couldn't catch me.—London Evening News.

Fires in the Home

A Few Suggestions as to Means for Preventing Loss

A fire in the home means danger to the family, and even if your home is fully insured there are always some old treasures which cannot be replaced. No man wants to have a fire in his home, and yet through carelessness, often nothing less than criminal, many of us are inviting a fire every day. Don't think you are immune because you have been careless for a long time and have never had a fire; many hundreds of homes are burned in Canada every year, and your turn will surely come if you are not careful.

It is estimated that at least 75 per cent. of all dwelling fires occur from such common causes as matches, overheated or defective stoves, pipes and chimneys, ashes, rubbish, gasoline, coal oil stoves and lamps, etc.

We are all careless with matches; the manufacture of the so-called parlor or "strike anywhere" match should be prohibited by law; it is the only poison allowed to enter our homes without the "Danger" label.

The only safe rule is to use safety matches—the kind that strike only on the box. If you insist on keeping the other kind, at least keep them away from the children; in 1913 no less than 47 children were burned to death through playing with matches.

Matches are not the worst offenders. The most common cause of dwelling fires is defective and overheated stoves, pipes and chimneys. The amount of carelessness in this respect is simply appalling, which is all the more surprising in view of the fact that most of our homes are like tinder boxes. Chimneys should be built from the ground or the foundation of the building and not on wooden brackets. The walls should be eight inches thick, unless the chimney is lined with terra cotta or chimney tile. Stove pipes should not pass through attics or other concealed places, but should enter the chimney below the ceiling where they will be in plain view and defects can be easily seen.

Stove and furnace pipes should not be placed within 12 inches of woodwork, unless the woodwork is properly protected by tin or asbestos. Pipes passing through floors or partitions should be protected by metal or other non-combustible thimbles.

Chimneys should also be swept every year. Stove and furnace pipes should be taken down and thoroughly cleaned every year and examined for rust holes. Look over the heating apparatus every fall before the fires are started and see that everything is safe; see that the pipes are well supported and fitted, that they enter the chimney properly and are not too close to the woodwork or other combustible material.

Be careful with gasoline; buy it only in small quantities and keep it outside.

Ashtes should be placed in covered metal cans, or if placed outside they should be immediately wet down to prevent sparks from blowing about.

Do not allow rubbish to accumulate in dark corners and keep the basement clean.

After painting or oiling floors the oily rags should be immediately destroyed; a rag soaked in linseed or other vegetable oils, if rolled up tightly or covered with other material to confine the heat, will ignite spontaneously in a few hours.

Be careful with coal oil lamps; see that they are clean and well filled and that the wicks fit right. Never use coal oil or gasoline to light the fire in the stove, many deaths are caused in this way.

Never attempt to thaw frozen water pipes with flame such as burning paper, candles, etc.; use a cloth soaked in hot water.

It is well to have something handy to extinguish a fire in its incipency; a 2 1/2-gallon chemical extinguisher is about the best for that purpose. Some fires can be smothered with a coat or something of that nature.

To be turned out of your home half clad on a cold winter night is unpleasant, to say the least, and a few simple precautions will greatly lessen the danger.

English Airman Races with Swallow

A thrilling race between an officer of the British Flying Corps in an aeroplane and a swallow caused him to doubt whether their reputed flight of 200 miles an hour was correct.

"I was up in the air one day last week when I observed a swallow flying high in front of me," he said. "I resolved to test its speed. I went out full after it, and the swallow also put on full speed. The bird dived; so did I. It went up, and I followed. We were at it hammer and tongs for a quarter of an hour, diving, rising, and racing and I gained on it foot by foot. Finally one of the wires on my machine struck the bird and it went down. I was sorry and felt selfish thus to take the bird's life for sport."

Robbie, walking across the fields with father, saw a cow for the first time.

"What is that, father?" he asked.

"That is a cow," was the response.

"And what are those things on her head?"

"Horns," replied his father.

The two walked on. Presently the cow moored. Robbie was surprised.

"Which horn did she blow, father?" he asked.—New York Times.

The Horse as a Farm Motor

Will Never Be Entirely Replaced By Power Equipment

The horse as a motive power for farm work will never be entirely replaced by the stationary engine and tractor, or anywhere near. The horse will always be needed on every farm; the extent to which he will be needed will depend largely upon the kind of farming that is practiced.

According to an estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture, there are nearly 21,000,000 horses and 4,500,000 mules in the country. Many have predicted that the coming of the automobile and the farm tractor would eventually replace the use of horses.

While horse-drawn vehicles are rapidly disappearing from the city streets, horse-drawn implements and vehicles are not disappearing so fast from the farm, nor will they. We are glad to see them being replaced by motors in the cities, for the motors can do the work easier and better. The country is the ideal place for the horse.

But on millions of farms and in millions of homes the horse is still to be counted upon and reckoned with. The horse is still one of the farmer's best friends.

The motor truck, the stationary gas engine, and the tractor each have their own particular place upon the farm, and their increased use is, by all means, to be encouraged. But no farmer can do without horses altogether. The ideal power equipment for the farm consists of engines, either stationary, portable or traction, to do the heavy drudgery of farm work and horses to do the lighter tasks that require greater flexibility.

The engine is the horse's best friend because it relieves him of much of the hard work on the farm. Particularly is this true of the tractor.

Women and the Farm

A Mistake to Think That Women Are Capable of Hard Work

The Weekly Sun, which is published chiefly in the interest of Ontario farmers and their wives, deprecates the employment of women in the hard outdoor work of the large farms. The writer acknowledges that many country women do little work in the open. For many of these a share in the farm work would be a benefit.

In answer to an older contributor, the writer says that though many of the women among the early settlers who took their share of farm work and managed their homes and reared their children lived to a good old age, many others broke down under the strain, and died in what ought to have been the prime of life.

There is much truth in this contention. It is a mistake to think that women can bear as heavy burdens and lift as great weights as men can. The plow and the axe are not implements which women should be asked to use.

On the other hand, young women can do much of the lighter work of farm and garden with benefit to their health. The wife and mother who cares for her children and keeps the house has little time for outdoor work, however she may like it. If the farmer were as generous about procuring for his home labor-saving machinery as he is about buying it for his own occupations, country housekeepers would have more leisure than they have now. The old idea that woman is a helpmate for man is the true one. Rivalry, or even independence is not natural. Men and women were meant to work together not only on the farm but in business, in the church and in the state. We should not have needed a war to prove that women's work is the complement of men's. When it is over there are many who fear that women will insist on occupying the places in which they have found employment, however arduous. Where this is necessary, as in the case of those who have disabled men to support, the women will doubtless claim the right to earn high wages, but the majority of women will be only too glad to return to their household duties. One thing may be hoped, and that is that there will be fewer idle, useless lives. Tens of thousands of women have learned the happiness that comes of service.—Victoria Colonist.

Best Telephone Voices

"The best speakers on the telephone are actresses, and the worst are military officers and policemen," said a telephone operator who deals with thousands of calls every week.

"Soldiers who are accustomed to giving orders, and policemen, too, develop a way of clipping their words. They also have a lot of 'blind spots' on their voices. That is, they let the intonation drop every now and then, so that you have to seize at fragments of words.

"Actresses have rich, musical voices, no matter how low pitched they may sound on the wire. This, with a trained enunciation, makes them ideal telephone speakers. It is quite true, says the London Daily Mail, that Americans are easier to understand than English people because most of them talk slowly with a certain 'sing-song' in their voices."

Lady: And you say you are an educated man?

Wearied Will: Yes, mum, I'm a roads scholar.

A Famous Battleground

Picardy is Scene of British Victories of Agincourt and Crecy

If historical associations inspire to brave deeds, the British forces in their offensive against the Germans along the Somme River should be heartened by extraordinary acts of valor by the thought that they are fighting in Picardy, says a war geography bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

This ancient province of France, now divided into four departments—the Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais and Aisne—has two battlefields whose very names quickened the pulse of Englishmen, for it was at Crecy that the Black Prince won his spurs, and Agincourt that Henry V., commanding his yeomen with their cloth-yard bows, utterly overthrew the flower of French chivalry.

Picardy is a treasured name in romantic literature and in French history. It had a literature of its own in the twelfth century and its soldiers were among the most valiant in France, being known as the Gascons of the North.

The province was a natural battleground for the French and English during the Hundred Years' War, for its shores extend along the North Sea and the English Channel, from the River Aa, above Calais, to a point below Dieppe. Fifteen miles north of Abbeville, one of the principal cities of Picardy, is Crecy, where, until late in the nineteenth century, there still stood the old windmill from which Edward III. of England in 1346 watched his beloved son, the first Prince of Wales, at that time only 16 years of age, triumph over Philip of Valois. On this occasion the English were outnumbered four to one, and they wrought terrible havoc among the enemy, the losses of the vanquished being variously estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000. One of those who fell in this fight was the chivalrous John, King of Bohemia, who, although blind, led a heroic charge for his French ally. Some historians trace the Prince of Wales' crest of three ostrich feathers and the motto "Ich dien" (I serve), to this battle, the Black Prince adopting them from the fallen John in memory of the event.

Less than 20 miles northeast of Crecy is Agincourt, where English archers, nearly 70 years later, after letting fly their clouds of arrows against the heavily armored nobles, attacked them with hatchets as they floundered helplessly in mud. Five thousand Frenchmen of noble birth, including their commander, d'Albret, constable of France, fell in this battle, while the estimate of English losses was astonishingly low, some chroniclers giving only 13 men at arms and 100 foot soldiers.

Several towns of Picardy—Amiens, Soissons, and Beauvais—owe their names to the ancient tribes which inhabited this section, known as Belgica Secunda, when the Romans maintained armed camps along the valley of the Somme. In the third century Christianity was introduced, and St. Quentin, from whom the important town 20 miles east of Peronne gets its name, was martyred at that time.

Picardy was the heart of Merovingian France in the fifth century, for Clovis named Soissons as his capital, while Charlemagne designated Noyon as his principal city, and the lesser Carolingians in turn similarly honored Laon.

By the treaty of Arras in 1435 the royal towns of the Somme Valley were ceded to Burgundy, but 42 years later, after the death of Charles the Bold, Louis XI. regained them. During its brief eras of peace the province thrived as a centre of the weaving industry, Flemish immigrants having introduced the art.

Scotsmen Are French Citizens

Every Scotsman in France is a French citizen, with all the rights and privileges of such, if he chooses to claim them. In other words, every Scotsman born in Scotland is also a Frenchman, and is thus possessed of two nationalities.

Rheims has been very prominent during the present war, and it was there, after his coronation in 1429, that Charles VII. promulgated a decree that, in return for the assistance rendered by the Scottish soldiers to Joan of Arc, who defeated the English and made his coronation possible, Scotsmen were for all time to be considered free citizens of France.

Now the whirligig of time has once more brought the Scots to the neighborhood of Rheims to assist their fellow-French citizens, not against the English, but, in conjunction with them, against the would-be destroyers of civilization.

Woolwich Arsenal

Woolwich Arsenal owes its existence to a Swiss named Schachl. Whilst Borgard was attending an experiment in recasting some brass guns in 1710, an explosion occurred, 17 bystanders being killed. Schachl had foretold the accident, and was then invited by the Board of Ordnance to select a good site in London for casting all the guns required. He chose Woolwich, but would not have considered so exposed a spot had he not been limited to a radius of 12 miles round London. For 60 years Schachl was Superintendent of Foundries, and not a single accident occurred during that time.

Didsbury Fair

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from last week)

FANCY WORK

Embroidery eyelet, 1st Mrs. H. Reiber, 2nd Mrs. L. Aldrich.
Embroidery mountemellick, 1st Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.
Embroidery, hardanger, 1st and 2nd Mrs. J. Fitzgerald.
Embroidery blouse, 1st Mrs. Lloyd Aldrich, 2nd Mrs. M. Thompson.
Embroidery, French, 1st Mrs. Marie Mueller, 2nd Mrs. J. E. Stauffer.
Embroidered Underwear, 1st Mrs. J. Fitzgerald.
Lace Battenburg, 1st Mrs. M. Thompson, 2nd entry ticket lost
Lace point, 1st Mrs. M. Thompson.
Lace Honiton, 1st Mrs. M. Thompson, 2nd Mrs. L. Aldrich.
Lace filet, 1st Mrs. L. Aldrich, 2nd Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.
Crochet in wool, 1st Mrs. Lloyd Aldrich.
Crochet handbag, 1st Mrs. M. Thompson, 2nd Mrs. Sam Arlenson.
Irish crochet, 1st Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, 2nd Mrs. M. Thompson.
Punch work, 1st Mrs. Fitzgerald, 2nd Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.
Drawn work, 1st Mrs. G. R. Ross, 2nd Mrs. J. S. Theis.
Coronationraid work, 1st Mrs. S. Theis, 2nd Mrs. E. Christner.

5 o'clock tea cloth, white, 1st Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, 2nd Mrs. J. Fitzgerald.
Tea cosy, 1st Mrs. Ben Spink.
Knitting, fancy, in wool, 1st Mrs. Lyn Crowell.
Knitted hose, 2nd Mrs. Marie Mueller.
Knitted mittens, 1st Mrs. S. Arlenson.
Set table mats, 1st Mrs. Geo. Liesemer, 2nd Mrs. F. Pross.
Sofa cushion, 1st and 2nd Mrs. E. Christner.
Pin cushion, 1st Mrs. Lloyd Aldrich, 2nd Mrs. F. Pross.
Centre table cover, colored, 1st Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.
Piece of tatting, 1st Mrs. Wm. Rupp, 2nd Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.
Piece of netting, 1st Mrs. E. Christner, 2nd Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.
Hooked mat, 1st Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.
Patchwork quilt, cotton, 1st Mrs. Chas. McWherter, 2nd Mrs. Rupp.
Patchwork quilt, wool, 2nd Mrs. Lyn Crowell.
Patchwork quilt, silk, 1st Mrs. Lyn Crowell.
Homemade shirt, 1st and 2nd Mrs. F. Pross.
Dressed doll girl under 14 yrs., 1st and 2nd G. Fitzgerald.
Button holes, girl under 15 yrs., 1st H. Fitzgerald, 2nd G. Fitzgerald.
Button holes, 6, 1st Mrs. Jas. Shiels, 2nd Mrs. Geo. Liesemer.

3 pieces plain sewing, 1st H. Fitzgerald.

Town school competition for shield, Didsbury, 2nd year won.

Rural school competition for shield, Lone Pine school district, Miss Lapp, teacher, first time won, taken away from Gore school district this year.

Women's Rights

EDITOR PIONEER:

I have been interested in women's rights for a long time, especially the question of a dower for married women in the west, and have always intended to write and always neglected to do so. Now, we western women really want this law giving us some rights in what we have worked for, so let us go about it in a way to get it. We have seen the result in the United States and in England where the women went after their rights in the old way. They are fighting indefinitely. We can not afford to do that in our progressive Canada and can set them an example if we will. Here is an idea given me by an ex-United States senator years ago. A man whose ideas were worth while in his own words. "If women want anything of a legislative body they should never approach the subject in a spirit of fight. Women can't fight, make your men folks get for you what you want. That is what they are for, they have the votes, they will be listened to and respected." Let us have a petition as though coming from the men and addressed to our lawmakers, then till the women use the weapons with which nature has armed her to get every man to sign it (I mean actual voters). I suggest the women keep off and wait. Every decent man in the country will sign it and you will be surprised at how many there are and when every one has done her best, send to your representative in parliament, and let the next four years wipe this blot from the face of the fairest land the sun shines on. Depend upon it, when those petitions or commands come pouring in on our members adorned with the names of their constituents, no legislative body will dare disregard it, for they know their seats depend on the voters and they all love their seats. Hoping this will escape the waste paper basket, I am yours for the cause.

ADNELLE.

Threshermen!

We sell Monarch Gasoline and Rega Machine and Engine Oils

The most economical oils to use

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Agents for Garden City Self-governing Feeders

No rust can attack the flues because they are so thoroughly aluminized, and they economize nearly every bit of heat.

McClary's Kootenay Range

Before you invest in a new range let me show you the Kootenay's sensible ideas for saving time and labor.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"



Many women with disfigured complexions

never seem to think that they need an occasional cleansing inside as well as outside. Yet neglect of this internal bathing shows itself in spotty, and sallow complexions—as well as in dreadful headaches and biliousness. It's because the liver becomes sluggish, and waste matter accumulates which Nature cannot remove without assistance. The best

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

remedy is Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, which stimulate the liver to healthy activity, remove fermentation, gently cleanse the stomach and bowels and tone the whole digestive system. Sure, safe and reliable. Take one at night and you feel bright and sunny in the morning. Get Chamberlain's today—druggists 25c., or by mail from Chamberlain Medicine Company, Toronto



YOU WANT TO TEST THE TRUTH OF OUR ADVERTISING TO THE LIMIT

THANKSGIVING CLOTHES FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

Men's Week at the Williams and Little Store

Well! We are all ready for you. Every wanted style—Warm and comfy. Values that will give you cause for thanksgiving

These frosty mornings are Sweater Coat mornings

We have a well assorted stock at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$5.50 each

These cold stormy days you need an Overcoat. We have some nice styles and patterns in the well known "Progress Brand."

We have a nice line up of Kellert and Progress Brand Men's Suits for Fall and Winter in the newest patterns and styles. Prices range from \$12.50 to \$22.00

These suits are well tailored and made from the best goods procurable.

EXTRA SPECIAL—With each men's suit or Overcoat, we will give free of charge one of our best felt hats.

This offer holds good for Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week

We have a nice range of Boys Suits. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$10.50

Also a full line of Boys Sweaters, Shoes, Mitts, Underwear, Mackinaw Coats, etc.

We can fit the boys out for the cold days. Call and look these goods over.

SHIRTS

UNDERWEAR

SHOES

RUBBERS

OVERSHOES

Stock of Men's Flannel Shirts. Prices from \$1.25 to \$1.75 each

Men's Shoes (heavy) \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50 per pair

Men's Rubbers \$1.00

Stanfields Underwear, per suit - - - \$2.75 and \$3.50

Men's Fine Shoes, - \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 and \$5.50 per pair

Rubber Boots \$4.50

Overshoes \$1.65 per pair

Our stock of Furnishings contains all that a man requires for the cold days of fall and winter. In addition to the above mentioned articles we have a full range of Socks, Suspenders, Mitts, Gloves, Sheepskin Coats, Mackinaw Coats, Odd Pants, Overalls, Smocks, Etc. Everything to add to a man's comfort for the stormy days. Call and examine these goods and you will see that the quality, workmanship and prices are right. Goods on exhibition in our window.

PHONE 42

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

The Store that Satisfies

PHONE 42

Farmer's Wife's Story

Food Lacks Variety—Ill Health Frequent

Everything one eats in town comes from the country, yet the farmer's table shows the least variety and his wife undoubtedly works the hardest. In this sweeping arraignment Mrs. J. Y. Tate gives the cause of her ill health: "I lost my appetite, gas formed in the stomach and caused great distress. A sense of fullness or distension, with aching pains in the left shoulder blade and back, indicated further suffering upon me. My system was sluggish, and with other troubles incident to woman, my state was miserable. I used to wish for this and that to eat, but a farmer's table is mostly for well folks. It was a good thing I heard of Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they fixed up the stomach scene, and then I could eat. By acting splendidly upon the system my blood was made pure, and I got color and strength. In a few weeks I had no more gas, nor the full feeling—everything seemed to get right all at once. I can eat anything now, do my own work and feel life worth living."

Don't fail to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they are the right medicine to make and keep you well. At all dealers, in the boxes, or The Catarthozone Co. Kingston, Ont.

Storyettes

THE curly haired little sprite of the house came running to her father in the study and, throwing her arms about his neck, whispered confidentially in his ear:

"Oh, papa, it's raining."

Papa was writing on a subject that occupied his mind to the exclusion of matters aside, so he said, rather sharply, "Well, let it rain."

"Yes, papa, I was going to," was her quick response.

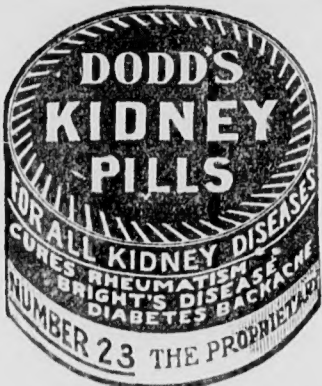
A CORRESPONDENT writes in to correct a story printed in this paper several days ago, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "In that snake story I sent you," he complains, "you made one mistake. I told you that the snake was twenty feet long and you had it only ten feet long."

We are sorry for this, but the error was unavoidable. We were very much crowded for space when we used the story and we had to cut everything down.

IT was at a summer hotel, and the baby, being warm and fretful, cried.

"Tut! Tut! We can't disturb our neighbors this way," the fond father said, taking the child in his arms. "Let me sing him to sleep."

He sang, and straightway came a knock at the door and these words: "There's a sick lady next door, and, if it's all the same to you, would you mind letting the baby cry instead of singing to it?"



Dr. Martel's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

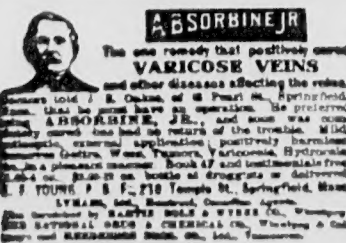
Prescribed and recommended by women all over the world. A scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The results from their use are quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A reliable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price 50c.

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment, no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed. Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 78 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.



SOME men were arguing as to who was the greatest inventor. One said, "Stephenson, who invented the locomotive. Another declared it was the man who invented the compass. Another contended for Edison. Still another for the Wrights."

Finally one of them turned to a little man who had remained silent: "Who do you think?" "Well," he said, with a hopeful smile, "the man who invented interest was no slouch."

A FOOD faddist was lecturing to a large audience on the marvelous results to be obtained from chewing soup, or eating nut butter, or something of that kind. He was not an imposing person physically; but swelling out his chest he slapped it thrice with his palm and cried:

"Friends, two years ago I was a walking skeleton, a naggard, miserable wreck. Now what do you suppose brought about this great change in me?"

He paused to let his words sink in, and a voice asked:

"What change?"

SAID a well-known impressario the other day:

"Once in a while I get a criticism that I can't be angry at, because it's so funny. Last winter I brought a violin artist here who had never been heard in this city before. I won't tell you which one it was, because he is to have a return engagement this season. Anyhow before the performance was over, one of the audience came to me and whispered, 'Have you a photograph of this artist that you can give me to keep?'"

"I think so," I answered. "You admire him, then?"

"I sure do," he said—"admire him immensely."

"For his technique or his feeling?" "Whatever that is. For neither man," I admire him for his nerve in charging \$2 a seat. Foreigner, ain't he? Well, he's all right, at that!"

A WELL-KNOWN Kansas banker told a story the other day about the statute of limitations. There is a smile in it, plus some good philosophy.

One day an old Southerner walked in to this banker's office. The Southerner was a typical gentleman of the old school; suave, courteous to the point of punctiliousness, and honorable to a degree of martyrdom.

"What can I do for you?" asked the banker.

"Well," replied the Southerner, "about thirty-five years ago I loaned a man down South some money—not a very big sum. I told him that whenever I should need it I would let him know and he could pay me the money. I need some money now, so I shall let him know and I would like to have you transact the business for me."

"My good friend," replied the banker, "you have no claim on that money. You can't hold that man to that loan. You say it has been thirty-five years since you loaned it to him? The statute of limitations has run against that loan years and years ago."

"Sir," replied the Southerner, "the man to whom I loaned that money is a gentleman. The statute of limitations never runs against a gentleman."

So the banker sent for the money, and within a reasonable time thereafter the money came. There was a courtly gentleman at the other end of the transaction also.

ONE evening at the opera, a man from the country evidently, seemed very restless and constantly consulted his programme. He was much agitated and not much accustomed to address strangers.

Finally, his curiosity got the better of him, and, turning to the man sitting next to him said, "Excuse me, but can you tell me have they begun to play Wagner, or are they just tuning their fiddles?"

A BROOKLYN man contends that his nine-year-old son has already evinced the genius of a promoter and organizer.

Not long ago the lad asked permission of his father to draw out all the money he had in a savings bank and donate it to the club of little boys of which he was president. The money was to be devoted to charitable purposes.

The boy's mother was much touched by his generosity, and asked:

"Do you really want to give all your money to the poor?"

"I want to put it all in the club's treasury," explained the lad, "but I am not going to let them keep it all. I'll leave it there long enough to encourage the other boys to give some thing, and then I'll take it out."

THE big bartender in the white apron told a good story the other day that smacks of the truth.

J. McGinnis, a contractor of the Northeast, met his friend Donovan on the pier of the American line the other day. Donovan had just landed from the old country, and it was his first visit to this country. Stopping at the hotel where the bartender in question holds forth, McGinnis said:

"Now, Donovan, my boy, I'll give you a taste of liquor that will make you think the ancient kings left ambrosia for you. Bartender, give us a couple of drinks of that forty year old Bourbon ye have in the private bottle for me."

The bartender placed the "private bottle" on the bar with two very small glasses, which he half filled with the precious fluid.

Donovan lifted the pony daintily to

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list as far as results are concerned.

the light, and then turning to McGinnis said:

"How old did ye say this is, Me?"

"Forty years, if it's a day."

"Be jabbers," said Donovan, with another critical look at the glass. "It's small for its age, ain't it?"

MRS. JONES' favorite warning to her young progeny when they were in mischief was that she would tend to them in a minute. "Tending" was accomplished by applying her open hand where it would do the most good. When Harry was four years old he was sent for the first time around the corner to the grocery. In a few minutes he came strolling soberly back with the nickel still in his hand, but no bag of onions.

"What's the matter?" asked his mother.

"I'm 'fraid of the man," he said solemnly.

"Oh, he won't hurt you," reassured Mrs. Jones. "Run along and bring the onions. I'm in a hurry for them."

A second time Harry disappeared around the corner, and a second time returned without the purchase.

"I'm 'fraid of the grocer man," he explained as before.

"Well, what makes you afraid of him," demanded his mother impatiently.

"Why," answered the little fellow, "hefe times when I good in he looked at me and said: 'I'll tend to you in a minute!'"

The Horseman

IN the way of breeding and a trotting heredity of the best sort no trotter has anything on The Huguenot, but while the adage "blood will tell" works well as a rule there are some notable exceptions every year. The best friends of Dottie Archdale a year ago would hardly have figured her bred as well as they would have liked, nor was the horse a start looking one, but all that has changed.

The 1910 she did not once show the white feather, and although she was small and so slightly built as to appear frail to the unobservant ones, she always was ready to go out and do her best. It will keep The Huguenot or any other slow record trotter busy to duplicate the 1910 performance of Dottie Archdale.

But The Huguenot is not the only slow class trotter in the Geers string that looks to have a chance in the heat of company. The other one is a young mare called Eva Cord, and she is said to have worked so well Geers considers her a 2:10 trotter right now.

Eva Cord, which will be a 5-year-old next spring, took a record of 2:23 1/2 at 3. She is by Silk Cord, dam Eveworthy, by Axworthy. Silk Cord was bred by the late Marcus Daly of Montana, he is by his stallion Prodigious (now owned by United States Senator Bailey of Texas); dam the pacer Red Silk, 2:10 by Baron Wilkes; granddam the famous brood mare Nannie Effie, 2:20 by Baron Wilkes, dam of Eva Cord, had for her dam the trotter Evonia, 2:29 1/2, by Jerome Edley, 2:16 1/2, to high wheels, she being full sister to Evonia Wilkes, 2:14 1/2, the best trotter got by Jerome Edley, a winner on the grand circuit and a competitor of another famous Michigan trotting stallion of those days, Black Cloud, which latter horse at one time was owned by Gen. Custer, who, in addition to being an Indian fighter of renown, was a fine judge of harness horses and tremendously fond of trotters.

If experts find any fault with the pedigree of Eva Cord, it will be on the male line their criticism will fall as since the days of John Nolan, the trotter furnished several years ago, the Prodigious family has not turned out any grand circuit winners of note, at least in the way of standard speed the blood has done well and there have been some pretty sure colt trotters sent out from the Bailey farm. Prodigious himself was a good race nag, and is a brother to Patron, 2:14 1/2, and Patron age, the last named the sire of Alix, 2:07 1/2, champion trotter of her day, while Patron also sired several useful trotters and a few real good ones. Whether the Baron Wilkes, Axworthy and Jerome Edley crosses in the pedigree of Cord will look so good to the wise ones or blood lines that they will pass the mare as good for any company until she shows otherwise, it is hard to say, but in the meantime Mr. Geers will go on giving her one of his famous winter "preps" at the Memphis track, and if she is good enough will take her to the races and get money with her while the pedigree bugs are telling each other that on account of the cold cross in the aunt of her paternal grandfather she positively will not do.

Possibly because he had such remarkable success this year with the converted pacer Henry H., to which he gave a record of 2:07 1/2, and took down a trifling \$11,000 in purse money, Charlie Dean is banking largely for his winner in the slow class trots next season or the 10-year-old mare, Ruby Lacy, which has a pacing mark of 2:07 1/2, made in

Cheapest of All Oils.—Considering the unrivaled qualities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil it is the cheapest of all preparations offered to the public. It is to be found in every drug store in Canada from coast to coast and all country merchants keep it for sale. So, being easily procurable and extremely moderate in price, no one should be without a bottle of it.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

1908, but that now wants to do nothing in the speed line but trot. She worked a mile at that gait in 2:07 1/2 in October, and Dean, who timed the performance, bought her for a Chicago patron.

Henry H., which was not much at a pacer, gave Dean plenty of hard things to do before his horse was made into a reliable trotter with enough step to go out among the best green ones in the land, but the two years of planning and experimenting were rewarded well by the results of the campaign of 1910, and the driver's judgment in not taking \$5,000 for the gelding last spring was shown to be excellent, as the trotter earned that much net and looks to be a money-winner in the 2:08 class. Whether or not Ruby Lacy will pan out as well at the new gait as did Henry H., time will show, but she in sound, has lots of what the up-to-date purveyors of turf slang call "whiz," and may follow in the footsteps of Jay Eye See, Highball, Anacanda, and other bags of renown that have performed creditably at both the trot and the pace. In the matter of immediate blood lines on the male side of her pedigree Ruby Lacy has a license either to trot or pace, she being by Gambrel, 2:10 1/2, pacing, son of Gambetta Wilkes, the first stallion to have to his credit 200 performances with standard records, among which there are some good trotters and a number of extra quality pacers. From one mare, a daughter of C. P. Clay, he got the trotter The Prodigal, 2:07 1/2, a big, rough gaited horse, and the pacer Dr. Monical, 2:09 1/2, a pony in size and a smooth going horse. The dam of Ruby Lacy was by Blue Vein, son of the Indiana pacing stallion "Tom Bull," whose blood lines were unknown.

The horse has two sets of teeth, the milk teeth are temporary, and are the ones which the colt sheds, while those that come in, or remain without being shed, are called the permanent teeth. The cutting of the teeth in the foal varies some, but at or within nine days after birth the foal has four front teeth, two in the centre above and below, and in the back part of the mouth he is found to have twelve molars, three on each side of the jaw; at from seven to nine weeks he gets four more incisors in each jaw; at nine months old he gets the last of his milk or temporary teeth, these being the four corner teeth, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw.

Now he has his full set of milk or temporary teeth, consisting of twelve molars or grinders and twelve incisors or front teeth, six above and six below, making twenty-four teeth in all. As the colt advances in age he must shed all these. After this age the colt commences getting his permanent teeth. At one year old he gets four permanent molars, one on each side of the jaw. When the age of two years and nine months has been reached, he sheds the four front nippers or centre teeth, two above and two below, which are replaced by two permanent incisors in each jaw, and at the age of three years these four permanent incisors are up and in wear. At this age the first eight temporary molars are shed, two on each side of the jaw, and are replaced by eight permanent molars, which are also up, and at three years and nine months old he sheds four more front teeth next to the ones shed at three years old, two above and two below. These are replaced by four more permanent incisors, or front teeth, which are known as the lateral incisors, which are up in wear at four years old. Also in this age he sheds the four remaining temporary molars, which are replaced by four permanent molars at the back of the mouth. Thus at the age of four years the colt has a full set of permanent

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is a loss. Whatever may be the cause of indigestion, nervous derangement, mental worry, try a course of Parmenter's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

Deadly Cramps, Stomach was Bloating

A Bad Case That Proves Cramps and Stomach Disorders are Cured Fast by Nerviline

"The distress I suffered from cramps last summer was so severe I thought I meant death," writes P. R. Emerson of days Hill P. O. "I was doubled up with pain and in such bad shape I couldn't walk a hundred feet. I remembered having Nerviline on hand and took half a teaspoonful in sweetened water. In five minutes I was well and my stomach derangements disappeared entirely."

For cramps, flatulence, diarrhoea and disorders of the stomach and bowels, Nerviline knows no equal—one million bottles used every year—fifty years on the market, that's proof enough of its merit. In two sizes, 50c and 25c. All dealers or The Catarthozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

consisting of six on each side of the jaw, making twenty-four in all. This is the hardest year on the colt.

At four years and nine months old he sheds the four remaining temporary incisors or front teeth, which are replaced by four permanent incisors. These are known as the corner teeth, and should be up and in wear at five years old. It is well to become familiar with the time the colt sheds his different teeth, for sometimes the caps or shells of the teeth do not fall off when they should. These should be watched, for if they do not fall off when they should they greatly interfere with the animal's feeding, and should have the attention of some good veterinary dentist. At five years of age the canine, or bridle, teeth, four in number, make their appearance, so at the age of five years the colt has all its teeth, or what is known as a full mouth of teeth, numbering forty in all.

PRISONER, why did you assault this landlord?"

"Your honor, because I have several children he refused to rent me a flat."

"Well, that is his privilege."

"But, your honor, he calls his apartment house 'The Roosevelt.'"

WHEAT IN THE NORTHWEST

Wheat farming in the Northwest is a distinctive proposition. The fields are large, the seeding period short, the growing season limited. It means "hustle" in the spring if you want to grow wheat. But it means something more, even sowing means even growing and the uniform ripening of grain of first quality. To obtain these conditions, the Northwestern farmer realizes that the feeding arrangements of his grain drill must be such as will enable him to sow grain treated with formaldehyde. This is especially imperative on account of the smut that has reduced the yields to the point where the Northwestern farmer realizes that he must be more painstaking in his work. A three feed drill is positively essential. The light Draft Roller Bearing Kentucky Drill meets every Northwestern seeding condition perfectly. This drill is made especially for the Northwest. The double discs and single discs put the seed in the ground at an even depth and have bearings that will last and that are properly lubricated. The furrow openers play an important part, because they make the seed trenches; therefore, whatever type is selected, the Kentucky can always be relied upon to make the most perfect seed trench. It is fully guaranteed. Send for a Kentucky catalogue to The American Seed-Machine Co., King and James streets, Winnipeg, and then go to your local dealer and insist upon seeing a Kentucky Drill.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

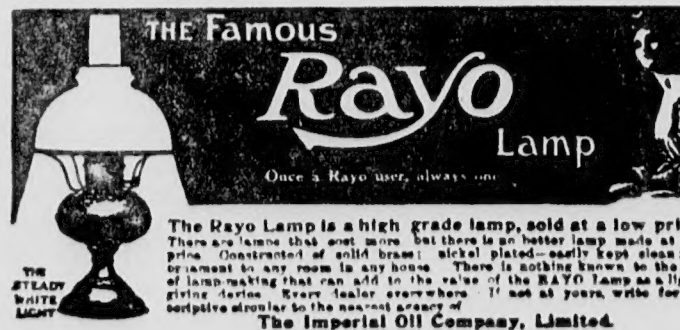
Afraid to Eat?

Does the fear of indigestion spoil the enjoyment of your meals? It needn't. Just take

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

and you won't know you have a stomach. They will see to it that your food is properly digested. They are among the best of the NA-DRU-CO preparations, compounded by expert chemists and guaranteed by the largest wholesale druggists in Canada. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, MONTREAL.



Preserving Eggs For Winter Use

By George Robertson, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

At the time of the year that eggs are most plentiful and are lowest in price it behooves the careful housekeeper to take thought for the future.

It will pay not only the careful housewife, but the producer to "put down" some eggs against the time of low production and high prices. What is the sense of using eggs for baking in winter worth 60 cents a dozen when, by using a little forethought, you can have eggs at a cost of less than half that amount?

It would be folly to say that preserved eggs are just as good as new laid, but the held eggs are more easily obtained, and provided they are properly preserved and were good when "put down," they serve as an excellent substitute for the new laid article.

There are numerous methods of preserving eggs. The method commonly used commercially in this country is the "cold storage method." This consists in the placing of the eggs in rooms and holding them at such reduced temperature (generally around 30 degrees) as have been found to give the best results. Another method that is receiving a lot of attention at present commercially is a patent process that consists in the dipping of the eggs in very hot mineral oil for a limited period. Some of the large American firms are using this process at present, and the prospects are that Canadian firms will try it out this season. However, there are two other methods that are of more interest to the housewife and the producer; these are the "waterglass" method and the lime water method.

Waterglass has been largely recommended of late through the press as the best preservative for ordinary use, and it certainly has many advantages. In the first place it is readily obtained at any drug store at a small cost and it is easily prepared, the directions being printed on the package. In the second place, it is particularly suitable to the producer who wants to "put down" the eggs just as they are gathered, as if the solution is placed in a stone crock and covered the eggs may be added at any time by simply removing the cover and placing the eggs in the solution. On the other hand, it is more expensive than the lime water, and some object to it on account of its sticky nature.

Lime water is especially recommended where a considerable quantity of eggs is to be "put down" at one time. It is by far the cheapest preservative, the cost being practically nil.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Dr. Frank Shutt, the Dominion chemist, has carried on experiments with egg preservatives for some years. In writing of his work Dr. Shutt says:

"In the course of these experiments, trials have been made with more than twenty-five different fluids and preparations that have been proposed or sold as egg preservatives. This work has shown conclusively the superiority of lime water over all the preservatives which we have tested."

The solubility of lime at ordinary temperatures is 1 part in 700 parts of water. Such a solution would be termed saturated lime water. Translated into pounds and gallons, this means 1 pound of lime is sufficient to saturate 70 gallons of water. However, owing to impurities in commercial lime, it is well to use more than is called for in this statement. It may not, however, be necessary, if good, freshly burnt quicklime can be obtained, to employ as much as was at first recommended, namely, 2 to 3 pounds to 5 gallons of water. With such lime as is here referred to one could rest assured that 1 pound to 5 gallons (50 pounds) would be ample, and that the resulting lime water would be thoroughly saturated. The method of preparation is simply to slake the lime with a small quantity of water and then stir the milk of lime so formed into 5 gallons of water. After the mixture has been kept well stirred for a few hours, it is allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid, which is now "saturated" lime water, is drawn off and poured over the eggs, previously placed in a crock or water-tight barrel.

An exposure to the air tends to precipitate the lime (as carbonate), and thus to weaken the solution, the vessel containing the eggs should be kept covered. The air may be excluded by a covering of sweet oil, or by sacking upon which a paste of lime is spread. If after a time there is any noticeable precipitation of the lime, the lime water should be drawn or siphoned off and replaced with a further quantity newly prepared.

It is essential that attention be paid to the following points:

1. That perfectly fresh eggs only be used.

2. That the eggs should throughout the whole period of preservation be completely immersed.

Although not necessary to the preservation of the eggs in a sound condition, a temperature of 40 degrees F. to 45 degrees F. will no doubt materially assist towards retaining good flavor, or rather in arresting that "stale" flavor so often characteristic of packed eggs.

Respecting the addition of salt, it must be stated that our experiments

conducted now throughout five seasons—do not show any benefit to be derived therefrom; indeed, salt frequently imparts a limey flavor to the egg, probably by inducing an interchange of the fluids within and without the egg. Our advice is, do not add any salt to the lime water.

Waterglass (sodium silicate) has been extensively used with solutions varying from 2 per cent. to 10 per cent. On the whole, solutions of 2 per cent. to 5 per cent. (2 pounds to 5 pounds sodium silicate in 10 gallons of water) have given better results than stronger solutions. Although in the main the results have been fairly satisfactory, we are of the opinion that lime water is superior as a preservative.

Dr. Shutt also says that if the eggs are placed in dilute muriatic acid for about five seconds after being taken from the lime water that the acid will dissolve the incrustation on the shell and will give the eggs a fresh appearance. On taking the eggs from the acid they should be well washed with water from a hose or similar stream and dried to prevent further action of the acid. The immersion in the acid lessens the tendency of the shell to crack when the preserved egg is boiled. Eggs should not be subjected to this treatment till about to be used, as the keeping qualities of the eggs are materially affected by the process.

Study of Geology

Requirements of Boy Scout's Prospector's Proficiency Badge Have Been Revised

The requirements for the Boy Scout's Prospector's Proficiency Badge have been revised to suit Canadian conditions. The changes have been worked out by Mr. R. A. Johnston and Dr. E. M. Kindle, of the Geological Survey of Canada. These men went about the work carefully and thoughtfully and the new rule requirements are bound to meet with the approval of Scoutmaster and Scout alike. The tests are made interesting in that they provide for a careful study of the principal elements of geology. Most of the clauses have been changed and a number of additions have been made. First of all, the new rules demand that the Scout must show that he has a general acquaintance with the origin of rocks. He is also asked to identify 7 out of 12 common minerals submitted and give their uses. One of the clauses of the old rules read: "He must have a general knowledge of the various periods of the formation of the earth's crust, and which are water-bearing rocks. He must understand stratification, dip and faults."

This is changed to: "He must show that he has a general knowledge of the principal rock structure—stratification; dip, including synclines and anticlines; dike; stock and laccolith." Then he is asked to name three out of five common rocks submitted and give their uses, if any. Another paragraph in the new rules provides that a Scout must give a short account of the geological formation of his own district. Or, he must collect from his own district, if fossils occur in it, fossils representing not less than four of the following groups or classes: corals, graptolites, crinoids, brachiopods, pelecypods, gasteropods and cephalopods.

Boy Scouts Tent

Is Doing a Great Service for the Men at the Front

Most encouraging and cheering news of the Canadian Boy Scouts' Tent at the front is contained in a recent report to Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Honorary Dominion Secretary, by Capt. A. H. McGreer, who is in charge of the Canadian tent. "The tent continues to be a popular resort for our men," he writes. This report is supplementary to a more detailed account of the work, which was recently furnished Sir Robert Baden-Powell and forwarded for publication in Canada. In his report Capt. McGreer particularly emphasizes the great service rendered by the Boy Scouts of Canada in making it possible for the soldiers to enjoy some recreation during their "off" hours.

The report reads in part as follows: "The tent continues to be a popular resort for our men. There are a great many letters written in it daily; many magazines and papers are read, and the dry canteen is generously patronized. Our institutional and entertainment work has expanded considerably during the last three months. The Boy Scouts of Canada have done a great service for the men at the front, and have rendered valuable assistance in keeping up the morale of our troops, by making it possible for them to enjoy, during their rest hours, such recreation as the tent and its surroundings provide. In addition to this the men derive considerable benefit from the profits made from our work, as our policy is to spend every cent of profit for the men in the field. We extend our very hearty thanks to the Boy Scouts of Canada for their splendid gift."

Mrs. Noovo-Reesh: We went to the matinee at that new theatre that's just been opened the other day.

Her Companion: Indeed! And what do you think of its acoustic properties?

Mrs. Noovo-Reesh: Well, you know, I thought they were a trifle gaudy myself.—Sketch.

No Great Inventions Have Resulted from War

European Campaigns Have Developed Chiefly Powers of Organization

No notable scientific discoveries or inventions are growing out of the great war, in the opinion of William Marconi, the wireless inventor. In an interview with a correspondent of the Associated Press, he said:

"As for war inventions, on the whole there have been no great ones that occur to me. Most of them have been minor ones, or applications of knowledge previously at our disposal, as in the case of poison gases, if these may be named at all. In my own field there has been some advance in practical wireless by which we are now able to direct the artillery fire of a ship by signals from an aeroplane, which has been made possible largely through the big improvements in aircraft."

"The big lesson in Europe has been one of organization, of the physical handling of big material problems by the armies. I doubt if anyone before this war ever realised the meaning and value of railroad transportation on a large scale, as it is practised in the United States. Europe, too, has learned how to do big industrial jobs overnight, to assemble raw materials and turn out needed factory products. 'I refuse to play the prophet role, so I would rather not say how many of these war products will be of use to us when peace comes.'"

Since the beginning of the war Mr. Marconi has had unusual opportunities for observing the practical side of the war, having early put his scientific knowledge at the service of his country. As a senator of the kingdom, he has visited England, Belgium, France and other countries, and introduced industrial and shipping reforms. In his capacity as military officer he has come into close relation with army and navy and given the benefit of his science and business organization knowledge to munition factories. He has also perfected the army and navy wireless systems and is at present working on a signal system, which, it is expected, will render far more difficult submarine warfare through the reader location and signalling of the presence of such craft. The details of this he was unable to furnish because of its immediate military importance.

"Let me say," said Mr. Marconi, "that one of the personal inconveniences of this war is that I cannot continue my visits to the United States. I began my visits in 1899, when your people so warmly welcomed and helped me. Since then I have been there exactly forty times, which is perhaps a record."

Incidentally, the inventor referred to the position of the United States. "I don't think the United States should ever fear any fatal, disastrous invasion," he said. "Her seas protect her too well. She is too mighty a country in population and force to ever be conquered. I doubt if, with reasonable precaution, even her coasts could be injured or landed upon. The experience of this war has shown how easy it is to protect a coast by submarines, even when the invader is a near neighbor. It is a rule that will work both ways. The United States would have vast difficulties in landing forces on foreign territory, say that of Europe. Neither England nor Germany have been able to get at each other, though relatively close."

As to the prospects, of peace in Europe, Mr. Marconi said: "There are many people here who believe the war, that is, actual hostilities, will be over by winter. Of course, this will not mean disbanding the armies. Unless the Germans have managed to fool the world on their population statistics, they must give in for lack of men and food to feed their people."

"To me the saddest fact about this war is that so much energy has been used up which might have gone to a better purpose. I fear, too, as must every thinking man in Europe, that this may not be Europe's last great war during this half-century. It may have to be fought all over again within another thirty years, unless there is some way found of preventing future wars, of settling disputed interests otherwise."

"I do not think Italy will have any serious trouble when the war is over. While she has suffered severely because of freight rates, she has surprised all her European neighbors with her economic resistance and with the products of her factories. She has furnished Russia with hundreds of thousands of rifles and millions of cartridges recently, and she is sending other war material to France. She is also manufacturing most of her own big guns, her heavy cannon, her machine guns."

"Despite the fact that we occupy the soil of ancient Rome, we are a new country politically and commercially, and recent events have proved our mettle. I doubt if any country is better organized from an engineering and transportation point of view than ours. When the war is over Italy will go to work to build a larger merchant marine and she will develop her water power for more and cheaper electricity."

Concluding, the inventor pointed out that this is the first great war in which women have been so generally spared.

"In early times we had sometimes entire countries where men, women and children were destroyed by famines and epidemics in war times. In our own days the progress of

science, of hygiene, has increased population and made impossible those old methods of destruction. War still remains, as the present conflict proves, and as a more terrible means of destruction than in the past, with the striking difference, however, that it destroys men and not the women."

In The Good Old Times

Realize How Well Off You Are In These Later Days

Don't let history lead you astray. The chronicles of past ages were set down by contemporary scribes, who exaggerated the grandeur and opulence of their days.

The renaissance with all its assumptions and pomp, was in many ways a very sorry spectacle.

Squalor, filth and discomfort demeaned the mightiest castle. Rats, vermin, swarms of flies, mosquitoes and worse flourished in the fetid rooms and carried unspeakable infections.

Puddles of sewage lay before aristocratic doorways. Sidewalks were ankle deep with slime and garbage. Streets were unlighted and perilous, except to armed companies.

Leonardo da Vinci could neither cool nor heat his home. There wasn't a chimney lamp in the house, nor a spittoon, nor a toilet, nor a stove.

When he made a journey, he rode for days on horseback or jolted over the ruts in a sumptuous but springless coach.

Even the cultured classes were indescribably vulgar in their habits. A farm-hand would resent the table manners of mediaeval exquisites.

The rapturously beautiful women eternalized by tradition, generally disclosed rows of decayed and snaggletooth teeth when they smiled upon their admirers and fished for choice goblets with unmanicured fingers among golden dishes in which nobles served their food.

Dentistry had not been invented. Surgery boasted few resources beyond blood-letting and leeching. Doctors were arrant quacks, unable to cope with the fevers and epidemics which constantly devastated the population.

Property was at the mercy of the greedy lords and exposed to thieving bands, against whom honest citizens could evoke no redress.

Assassination was an organized trade. Professional braves frankly advertised their services and at a price impersonally stabbed or poisoned any individual whose enemy engaged their offices.

How would you like to trade your lot for theirs?

Are you still dissatisfied with your circumstances? Do you dare arraign Fortune, after the above contrast for the ease and comfort, the facilities and conveniences, the liberty and protection that you enjoy in this enlightened country and century?

Looks better now, doesn't it—that neat little flat of yours, with its running water and sanitary plumbing, steam heat, ice, telephone, elevator, electric lights, gas range, a trolley out front, a fire department around the corner, health officers watching over your children, a policeman within call, surgeons and physicians five minutes away, and every privilege open to anybody in the land?

Fifteen dollar clerks are far better off in 1916 than prime ministers used to be in 1619. Their pay envelopes are magic power. All the money in middle-aged Europe wasn't sufficient to purchase the things available to 95 per cent. of a modern community.

You don't appreciate how well off you are—how lucky to find yourself on earth at a time when commoners can possess more than Tsars once had.

Don't cheat yourself. The world was never a more pleasant place. All the folks born since Adam have thought and wrought, experimented, invented, revolted, sacrificed and suffered for your benefit, to abolish oppression, to level ranks, to spread learning, to eliminate menaces and handicaps, to universalize opportunity.

If you want more than you have, go get it. But first pause to weigh the worth of what you already possess.

If there is any discontent lurking in your mind, direct it at yourself.

A Home-made Water Heater

If your house is so situated that the water you can use for household use is not under pressure, you can still have a liberal supply of hot water. If your kitchen stove or range has a water back, connect this by means of the top and bottom pipes leading therefrom with a hardwood barrel. This arrangement will supply you with hot water, limited only by the capacity of the barrel and the willingness of someone to keep the barrel supplied with water.

The bottom of the barrel should be nearly as high as the lower pipe from the water-back. A tap or faucet may be placed at the bottom of the barrel, through which the hot water may be drawn off. If you have a spring that you can pipe to the barrel, you will have a continuous supply of hot water furnished automatically.

Little Fred: I've been awful sick.

Little Harry: What was the matter?

Little Fred: I had brain fever—right in my head, too—the worst place anyone could have it.

Selecting Seed

To Improve the Stock the Best and Largest Specimens Should Be Saved for Seed

Several factors enter into the production of good crops. Seed, soil, cultivation and weather are all to be reckoned with.

Of these the matter of seed is most fundamental. Therefore a farmer should neglect no opportunity in the matter of seed improvement.

Farmers have been known to pick over potatoes for the purpose of obtaining the culms for seed. The good ones were of course marketed.

This certainly is a case of being penny wise and pound foolish. Like produces like and we can scarcely hope for a crop of greater average excellence than the seed which produced it.

During the harvest the very best should be saved for seed. Have you ever tried going over your grain fields and picking out the best heads for this purpose? If this were done, year after year, a great improvement would be seen in the grain crop.

Of course, enough seed could scarcely be obtained in this manner, during any one season for the requirements of the farm. But enough could be gathered to sow a small plot the product of which could be used for seed the next season. This plot would also furnish some very fine heads for the seed plot the following year.

The same method might be adopted with roots. In the case of potatoes, the largest specimens should not be used for seed. Uniform size and shape rather than bigness should be the governing factor in selection.

Also the number of tubers on each stalk should be noted and the seed selected from those showing largest yielding qualities.

Plant breeding is similar to animal breeding in that by constant selection individual specimens may be improved. On the average the offspring resembles the parent. It is only by selecting individuals above the average for breeding purposes that improvement can be secured.

The Most Dismal Swamp

Releasing Thousands From Slavery Through Abolishing Sale of Liquor

The following extracts are from an editorial in the New York American: There are on the earth many dreadful swamps and deserts where he who ventures upon them must die if he does not turn back in time. There are in the ocean great whirlpools that draw the small boats to destruction.

But of all earth's swamps, deserts and death places none can compare in horror and misery with the whiskey swamp, that darkest morass of sorrow, hopelessness and despair. Into that swamp millions have wandered and in it millions have died.

The dreadful feature of the swamp is this: those who wander in it, sinking deeper, are watched by others who sympathize with them and are powerless to save them. There is no other shore to the whiskey swamp. The middle of that swamp is failure and disgrace and the other side is death.

It takes courage and will to turn back. And courage and will are the parts that whiskey attacks first and destroys. "This will not hurt you," says whiskey, and lights the light of hope a little farther on in the swamp and the victim flounders on farther and deeper. "You're a man of strong will," says Whiskey, "and can control yourself and stop when you please." "I know I can," says the whiskey drinker and drinks again and the mud of the swamp rises a little higher upon him.

What the individual cannot do for himself, the government of the nation can do for all. No millions of dollars would be required, no patient work for years, simply the expression of the national conscience in a national way forbidding the sale of alcoholic poisons that cause drunkenness and death.

To put an end to the sale of alcoholic poisons will mean that hundreds of thousands will be freed from bitter slavery. Millions of children and their mothers will be made happier. Wasted lives will be made productive. The number of prison cells inhabited will be reduced by half and crime and its stench and horror will be cut in two.

Wholesale poisoning for profits under government license with government tax will not disgrace the country for ever. The swamp will disappear from our civilization and the unhappy millions that dwell in it will be set free.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Paddy, the hodman, was a new arrival on the job. Having gone to the top of the building and failed to return, the foreman shouted up:

"Come on, Paddy; what's keeping ye?"

"Sure," cried Paddy, "I can't find my way down."

"Well, come down the way ye went up," shouted the foreman.

"Faith, an' I won't," says Paddy, "for I came up head first."

Henry: It was a case of love at first sight with me.

Richard: Then why didn't you marry her?

Henry: I saw her again on several occasions.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGET TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Leck & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

There was a movement of surprise. Everybody craned forward to watch Paul, as he raised his voice and went on with increasing emphasis:

"I believe this so-called theft is not a theft at all; I believe it is a practical joke of a particularly weak and silly kind, that has been played on Mrs. Finchden. Of course, I may be wrong. But I've thought it all over, and I can't think of any other way of accounting for what has happened. A thief wouldn't have taken part of the pearls, would he? He would have taken all. And no thief goes about—at least I should find it hard to believe that he did—armed with rows and rows of mock pearls to leave in the place of real ones."

There was already a movement of relief among his listeners. Any way out of the horrible difficulty was to be welcomed, and Paul heard murmurs of approval and acquiescence on all sides.

He went on: "Well, then, Mr. Jackson, what I suggest is that you should give us all one week in which to find out who did this, who played this exceedingly bad joke. And depend upon it, if we all play detective together, before the week's out we shall have shamed the idiot who did this into confession—and restitution."

When he stopped there was an outburst. Everybody spoke at once, everybody jumped at the plan. Whether Mr. Jackson thought it of value or not, he presently agreed to try it; he would take no steps until a week had passed, leaving himself free to do what he pleased at the end of that time, if Paul's plan proved unsuccessful.

The party dispersed in a state of high excitement, some still smarting under a sense of the insult put upon them by their host's speech, some of the ladies inclined to be hysterical, and some of the men resolved to leave the house that very day.

Calmer counsels, or curiosity, or the wish to stay where they were very comfortable, prevailed, however, and in the end everyone resolved to see it out.

Lady Ursula was overjoyed at her husband's action in the matter, and when he followed her upstairs, where she had gone to put on her hat and cloak for a walk to the nearest village, she threw her arms round his neck and kissed him joyfully.

"Oh, Paul," she whispered, "that was a splendid thought of yours! Splendid! It just relieved the tension and made us all feel more at ease. But do you really think it was a practical joke?"

"I'm sure I don't know. It flashed into my mind that it might be, with so many idle young fellows hanging about all day, with nothing better to do than amuse themselves."

"But it would be such a shocking breach of hospitality!" objected she. "My dear, in houses of this sort that idea gets overlooked altogether. Half these people think they're doing the Jacksons a favor by staying with them."

He was touched by her delight in his achievement, and it was with unusual alacrity that he agreed to accompany her on her walk.

"It will be like old times, before we were married, Paul," she said, smiling; "when you used to carry my basket for me to my old people at Wintersand."

Downstairs there was manifest a great inclination to split up into small groups of two and three to discuss what had taken place at luncheon. Hugo found himself, as he often did, in close proximity to Lady Emmeline, who had not yet got over the shock of the scene. She was inclined to be fearful, and she was very cold to Hugo, whom she looked upon, indeed, as in some way involved in the affront put upon all the guests. For Mr. Jackson was usually very much under the influence of his son.

Perhaps Hugo felt this, for he was very humble as he followed Lady Emmeline into the winter garden and meekly asked her if she would have a game of billiards.

"No, thank you," she said laughingly.

"Well, don't tread on me," objected Hugo, petulantly. "To ask a girl to play billiards isn't a penal offence."

"No, it's we, your father's guests, who are accused of crimes," retorted she, with flashing eyes.

He drew himself up. "Well, he was quite open and frank about it, anyway," said he, resenting her tone.

She was amazed. She had expected him to be abjectly apologetic.

"Do you look upon us all as thieves?" she demanded laughingly. He was growing more at ease. Now, at any rate, she appeared to be ready to converse, and when you can talk to a girl you always have the chance of holding your own. It is only when she "snaps your head off" and then leaves you that you have no chance with her.

"I don't think even my father thought his guests were all thieves," he said cheerfully.

"Do you seriously suggest that it was tactful of him to address us as he did?"

"I don't know. I shouldn't have had the pluck myself to do it. I think I rather admire him for it."

Lady Emmeline was speechless.

"What would you have suggested?" he asked cheerfully.

She hesitated.

"I only know," she said quietly, with some dignity, "what would have happened at home, at Wintersand, if such a thing could possibly have occurred there."

Hugo looked annoyed.

"That's not very tactful of you," he protested, "to let me see so plainly the gulf which you think exists between Lord Gravenhurst's household and ours."

Lady Emmeline blushed and apologized.

"I'm afraid it was not very nice of me to say that," she said, more modestly.

"But you may tell me what the earl would have done."

"He would never have allowed a word to be said about it by anyone," said she, "and he would have replaced the pearls himself."

"Well, yes, that's a regal way of doing things, I admit. And we couldn't expect to reach such a lofty level of conduct. Even Lord Gravenhurst would, I fancy, have found it difficult to replace such pearls as my sister's."

"He would have done his best," said Lady Emmeline.

"Anyhow, the case would not have arisen at Wintersand," admitted Hugo. "I'm sure the earl is less lax as to his guests than we are here."

A deep blush came over the girl's face at these words. She was in her brother's confidence as to the stories he had heard from Redding about Paul Payne, and although she did not know that he suspected Paul of a hand in the theft of the pearls, she herself had naturally shared the vague suspicions of her brother and sister on that point.

Hugo looked at her curiously, as he watched the rush of bright color to her cheeks.

"I didn't mean that—I ought not to have spoken like that," said Emmeline quickly.

"And I ought not to have been so ready to feel offended at what you said," cried Hugo, determined not to be outdone in apologies. "After all, we ought to be satisfied that your sister found her husband among us."

Lady Emmeline's face changed.

"Yes," said she.

"And they're happy, aren't they?"

She grew restless.

"Yes, yes, of course they are."

"Why, of course? That reminds me, you promised to give me your opinions on the subject of marriage. Do you remember? You wanted me to be converted to your views, and you said you were going to look for some arguments."

"Did I say that?"

"Well, something like that. I am very anxious to hear what you have to say about it, really."

"Then I'm afraid you'll be disappointed. I have nothing to say—nothing."

She moved towards the door of the winter garden. Hugo followed her quickly.

"Do have that game of billiards," he urged in a coaxing tone.

Lady Emmeline hesitated. She had an uncomfortable feeling that something would come of these constant talks, these games of billiards; that she would have to say something that Hugo would not like to hear.

For Lord Gravenhurst would certainly never allow a second marriage in his family to be arranged at Ore Court.

"If you don't come now I'll never ask you again," said Hugo, with sudden fire.

And before she realised that she was making a confession of weakness Lady Emmeline was going with him towards the billiard-room.

(To Be Continued.)

Dairy Shorthorns

Remarkable Results Are Being Secured in Alberta

Dairying forms a prominent feature in the work carried on in connection with the demonstration farms and schools, conducted by the Department of Agriculture in the Province of Alberta. As part of this work demonstrations have been given as to the capacity of the double-purpose Shorthorn as a milk producer. The records made in the Alberta Provincial farms have not quite equalled the best made at the Ontario Agricultural College, where one dairy Shorthorn gave 12,401 pounds of milk in a year. What has been accomplished in Alberta would, however, be creditable under any circumstances, and is especially so in view of the fact that the Alberta records were made by cows imported from Ontario, and that had not as yet been fully acclimated in the West.

At the demonstration farm at Sedgewick, Alberta, the Shorthorn cow, Lady McKay 2nd, gave 10,472 lbs. of milk in a year, and two other Shorthorns gave 9,699 and 9,006 lbs. of milk respectively. Fourteen cows of the same breed at this farm, five of these being two-year-olds, and one three, gave an average of over 6,000 lbs. of milk for the year.

The most interesting feature in connection with what is being done with dairy Shorthorns at these Alberta Provincial farms is found in the records made by daughters of one of the herd bulls. This bull is Buttery King. He has, says the official report of the Department of Agriculture, all the characteristics of the choicest dairy Shorthorn sires, and at the same time he would in his prime have stood in good company in any beef show ring. This bull is the sire of one cow which produced 8,343 pounds of milk in nine months; another which is credited with 5,284 pounds in a little over six months; of a three-year-old which produced 2,561 pounds in three months, and a two-year-old which has a record of 3,454 pounds of milk in five months. The departmental report claims for this bull that he has more daughters in the Record of Merit in Canada than any other dairy Shorthorn bull in the Dominion.

New Type of Aeroplane

Improved British Biplane Second Fastest Thing in the World

A new type of aeroplane now being used by the British at the front has already accounted for 27 Fokkers, according to a statement made by Baron Montagu, C. G. Grey, editor of The Aeroplane, gives the following description of this new aerial destroyer.

"These small fighting machines are distinctly a British product, having been introduced by the Sopwith firm a year or so before the war. From first experiments they have been developed and fitted with more and more powerful engines, until today the British scout biplane is the fastest thing in the world except a projectile from a gun. The German Fokker monoplane is a fast destroyer, but its success is limited to some extent."

"The improvement in the British aeroplanes may eventually have a considerable effect on the air defenses of Britain. It must necessarily be more rapid than the improvement in airships, and consequently it is quite probable that the new types of destroyer aeroplanes may be produced which will make it almost impossible for airships to get away from the British Isles, if they ever reach them."

"Improvements in climbing, strength and power of aeroplanes have been so great that they can now be reasonably expected to outclimb an airship, and the speed of the best aeroplane has always been superior to that of the best contemporary airship."

"So that with these improvements in the organization of the defense stations, it is not unlikely that even the most improved German airships may find it too expensive to continue to annoy the British Isles."

"Bang!" went the rifles at the manoeuvres. "Go-oo!" screamed the pretty girl—a nice, decorous, surprised little scream. She stepped backward into the arms of a young man.

"Oh!" said she, blushing. "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon."

"Not at all," said the young man. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."

Source of German Alarm

Adoption of Compulsory Service by Great Britain Worries German Press

One of the features of the lengthy reviews of the second year of the world war published in the German newspapers of the last Sunday of July is the serious comment upon the adoption of compulsory military service in England. The Cologne Gazette, as quoted by the London Times, said in its review:

"Among the surprises of this war is the fact that it has brought England to the introduction of universal military service—the greatest internal revolution in England's modern history. Even those who knew England well clung to the last to the belief that it would not be possible to force upon the English people this institution so antagonistic to its fundamental convictions. A last judgment will appreciate the full extent of this sacrifice, and measure thereby the seriousness of England's intention to make Germany harmless for English purposes. Nothing more plainly shows the immense seriousness of the united will to destroy us than this conversion of the English people to universal service."

The Gazette goes on to say that the adoption of compulsion has nevertheless "been in vain." The Frankfurter Zeitung also emphasizes the importance of compulsion in England, although it says that "hundreds of thousands are surely tolerating it only with gnashing of teeth."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, in its leading article, declares that it is not Germany that bears "the terrible guilt of every fresh day on which thousands die." Germany can only "hold out until the hour at which the strength of her enemies is devoured in their own fire, and until the day when reason finally masters arrogance." The journal says that Germany's victory will consist in self-maintenance.

In a long article on "War Finance" the Frankfurter Zeitung claims that German methods have proved superior; but the writer does not say that the situation is sound. Dealing with the belligerents generally, he says that as long as confidence can be maintained "the technique of war finance holds out, especially as paper and the printing press are not only able to produce money for the time, but are admirable means of producing a brilliant deception regarding the actual impoverishment by artificially producing buying power and artificially creating an apparent war boom." The Zeitung says that the German Empire has thus far been able to finance the war "almost without having recourse to the printing press." It says that the circulation of large quantities of German paper money in Belgium, Northern France and Poland constitutes "a serious problem of the future." Elsewhere in the same article the Zeitung says:

"It would be a folly unworthy of a grown-up people to try to conceal the extent of the sacrifices for us and our allies if the conclusion of peace were not to bring us a large war indemnity. But for the period of the war—which is what matters as regards our strength in financial readiness to make sacrifices and in economic capacity—we can be satisfied."

Evidence of German Barbarism

In the White Book—or official report—recently issued by the French Government asking neutral powers to make investigations into inhuman practices by German troops, sworn evidence is given of men seventy to eighty years old made to work; of women forced to labor under the fire of French troops, and others compelled to dig trenches.

It also makes a charge, based on the testimony of a witness, that in October, 1914, the Germans took from the Department of Pas de Calais a party of inhabitants, and that they used them as shields against the fire of the French and that forty were thus killed.

"In F—, Meurthe and Moselle, work assigned to the Mayor being uncompleted in time, he was suspended from a tree by means of a rope passed under his arms, and he was left in this position about an hour."

"Do animals possess the sentiment of affection?" asked the school teacher of the little girl.

"Yeth, ma'am. Almost always."

"Good," praised the teacher. "Now," turning to a little boy, "tell me what animal has the greatest natural fondness for man?"

The small boy considered carefully, then returned: "Woman."

Mortgages in the West

Lenders and Borrowers Confer, And Better Understanding on Both Sides Likely to Result

For a number of years, says The Grain Growers' Guide, there has been a good deal of criticism on the part of the farmers in the West against mortgage companies. Four-fifths of the farms in the Prairie Provinces are mortgaged, and it is therefore a question of vital interest to the farming community. The prevailing average rate of interest in Manitoba on farm mortgages is seven per cent., and in Saskatchewan and Alberta eight per cent., and there are mortgages carrying nine per cent., with some higher rates in outlying districts.

The expense of foreclosure is also complained of. The expenses in Alberta for foreclosures on farms are almost double those of the other two provinces, running as high as \$400 to foreclose a \$1,000 mortgage on a quarter section. The delays are also very serious in that province. Legislation makes foreclosure proceedings very slow, very tedious and very costly, and all the cost must come out of the farmer if he has any equity left in his property.

Very frequently, too, land under mortgage is abandoned and grows up to weeds. Noxious weeds inspectors destroy the weeds, and frequently put a very heavy charge on the land. At times it has run as high as \$600 against a half section. This is made a prior charge to the first mortgage, and in a number of cases where foreclosure proceedings have taken place it has been found after paying off the weed charges, seed grain liens, destruction of gopher charges and other charges, the mortgage companies might sustain a loss of several hundred dollars.

A conference was recently held between representatives of mortgage companies and representative western farmers with a view to bringing about a better understanding. It was soon found that a common meeting ground existed, and both parties agreed in recommending that all existing legislation giving priority over legitimate taxes should be repealed, and that no future legislation of that nature should be enacted. This, it was pointed out, would tend to improve the security given under a mortgage and so reduce the rate of interest. It was also pointed out by the representatives of the lenders that there is very generally a feeling in rural communities of the West against the absentee land owners, particularly if held by a mortgage company, and that the levying of excessive charges against such also tends to reduce the security of lenders, and in this way again interest rates are necessarily increased.

The conference should make for a better understanding between lenders and borrowers.

Germans Fought to Death

In the Horror There Was an Occasional Glimpse of Humor

Philip Gibbs, in a story sent from headquarters in France of the fighting around Thiéval, says:

Many Germans defended themselves to the death. A sentry outside one of the dugouts saw the British approaching, and turning quickly he shouted down the word "England" to his comrades below. One of the Warwick's closest to him hurled his last bomb at him and then, seizing the man's rifle, sprang on to the parapet ready to shoot the Germans as they came up. They came up in a swarm with bombs, and there was a great conflict, which ended only when the last German was dead.

In one dugout there was, in the midst of all this horror, a comic episode. A curtain divided the dugouts. A Warwickshire man thrust his bayonet beneath the curtain, when suddenly the curtain was drawn to one side, and a German soldier, yawning and rubbing his eyes with his knuckles, stood there as though to say "What's up?" He had slept heavily through the bombardment and the attack, and now believed he was dreaming.

Canada as a Wheat Exporter

Ten years ago no one would have thought that Canada would enter the field as an exporter of wheat. Today the Dominion is able to export 275,000,000 bushels. Two other of England's colonies, India and Australia, have 175,000,000 bushels to sell, with Argentine able to export 150,000,000 bushels, writes a railway authority. "This total of 600,000,000 bushels is more than enough to take care of all of Europe's import needs, which are normally about 500,000,000 bushels."

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ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world.

Makes perfect bread.

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E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Germany's Food Restrictions

Eating of an Extra Egg a Crime Against the Fatherland

Adolph von Batocki, president of the German food regulation board, has issued an appeal to the women of rural Germany to divide their food with the women and children of the towns and cities, says a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

Herr von Batocki in his appeal says the harvest this year is in general abundant and that the cattle have recovered from the effects of the fodder scarcity of last winter caused by the failure of crops.

He adds: "Restrictions everywhere are necessary, and all the more necessary the longer the war lasts. These restrictions must be increased for rural households. Anyone living on the land who consumes even half a litre of milk or a quarter of a pound more of butter, or even an egg more than is absolutely necessary, sins against the fatherland. An organization would be created in order to buy up all butter, eggs, vegetables, etc., that can be dispensed with in the country and use them to feed the army and the poorer families in the big towns."

"Little can be accomplished by force or by continual increase in prices which have already become exorbitant for many of the poorer families. Only through rational, spontaneous, patriotic co-operation of the rural population can the object be attained."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Russia Will Have Grand Awakening

Peaceful Revolution Is Expected to do Great Things at Close of the War

Travellers coming from Russia, no matter of what nationality, talk of but one thing, the wonderful awakening of Russia. Americans, in particular, seem greatly impressed by the growth of national spirit in the half-mediaeval empire and are most sanguine as to its future.

Great as is the awakening already, all agree that it is nothing to what will take place immediately after the war, when millions of soldiers return with the new outlook upon the world, new ideas, and new knowledge of civilized living. Russia, it is said, fully expects a revolution after the war, but the hope and belief is that it will be purely political and unattended by bloodshed and destruction.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Expeller.

The number of women engaged in making munitions in Japan has increased 35 per cent, since the 1st of January, 1916.

"Making the Great Canada"

Presenting a Sublime Spectacle of Unselfishness and Devotion to Principle

The sacrifices that our big sister who lives next door to us on the north is making to do her share for the Mother Country in the present war of Europeans, are so vast and inspiring that they challenge the admiration of the world, says the Cleveland, Ohio, Plain Dealer. Nobody courts trouble, but everybody feels like cheering a plucky soul, who, being in trouble, goes sturdily about the task of forcing an honorable way out of it.

With Canada it is a simple matter of lighting from a sense of responsibility to the British Empire. Canada has not shirked that responsibility. She is not fighting because she loves war and enjoys the daily perusal of casualty lists. Her griefs are such that a people less staunch and loyal would be crushed under their weight. The war has dealt heavily with the great Dominion. She has given freely the best of her manhood to the British cause—a sublime spectacle of unselfishness and devotion to principle.

Her reward? There must be a reward for such heroic sacrifice. It will probably come from the fact that a great sorrow binds those who feel it closer and closer together. The war is a bitter trial to the Canadian spirit, but the trial will leave the Dominion eventually a stronger, greater country than ever. Canada is suffering much, but she suffers uncomplainingly and the tempering process of affliction, added to the cohesive influence of a great cause that demands universal sacrifice on the part of her sons, will mean a country more glorious when the days of trouble are past.

Worms, by the irritation that they cause in the stomach and intestines, deprive infants of the nourishment that they should derive from food, and mal-nutrition is the result. Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms and correct the morbid conditions in the stomach and bowels that are favorable to worms, so that the full nutriment of the child is assured and development in every way encouraged.

Russian Jews To Be Recruited in Great Britain

There Are Large Numbers of Them Who Escaped Service in Their Own Country

A middle way has been found toward solution of the problem of what to do with many thousands of Russian and Polish Jews who are living in Britain, having escaped military service in the Czar's army, and not coming under the British conscription laws. In London, Manchester, Liverpool and other big cities, whole colonies of these exist, a large proportion of them of military age, who naturally came to be regarded with no favorable eye by their English neighbors, whose men were engaged in war work.

After some agitation, the government proposed to enact a law whereby Russian Jews of military age would be forced to enlist in the British army under the threat of being sent back to Russia, where they would be liable to heavy penalties as defaulters from military service. This project aroused a storm of disapproval, though ably defended by Sir Herbert Samuel.

Sir Herbert, while not withdrawing the original proposals, has now hit on a compromise. Reason and persuasion are to be substituted for force and threatening. A responsible committee of leading Russian Jews, Sir Herbert announces, has been formed which will conduct an active recruiting campaign in London and other centres among the foreign Jewish people and definite inducements will be held out to them voluntarily to enlist. There is the idea of forming a special Jewish corps.

Searchlights at Gibraltar are so powerful that the whole passage to the African coast is visible all through the night.

All women must make themselves useful. I would sooner clean out a pigsty than dust a drawing-room. — Mrs. Roland Wilkins.

Why "Anurie" Is an INSURANCE Against Sudden Death.

Before an Insurance Company will take a risk on your life the examining physician will test the urine and report whether you are a good risk. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog, you suffer from backache, sick-headache, dizzy spells, or the twinges and pains of lumbago, rheumatism and gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore, and sleep is disturbed two or three times a night. This is the time you should consult some physician of wide experience—such as Dr. Pierce of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Send him 10 cents for sample package of his new discovery, "Anurie." Write him your symptoms and send a sample of urine for test. Experience has taught Dr. Pierce that "Anurie" is the most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar; besides being absolutely harmless it is endowed with other properties, for it preserves the kidneys in a healthy condition by thoroughly cleansing them. Being so many times more active than lithia, it clears the heart valves of any sandy substances which may clog them and checks the degeneration of the blood-vessels, as well as regulating blood pressure. "Anurie" is a regular insurance and life-saver for all big meat eaters and those who deposit lime-salts in their joints. Ask the druggist for "Anurie" put up by Dr. Pierce, in 50-cent packages.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY
Come with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This is a blood cleanser and alterative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds the heart, nerves, brain and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel clean, strong and strenuous instead of tired, weak and faint.

Side Jobs Barred

Civil Servants Will Have to Stick to Regular Employment

It is understood that the minister of finance is about to issue an order which will put a stop to the practice common among civil servants of doing little side jobs during their spare time in order to earn extra money. The reason for this step, it is pointed out, is because at this particular time, when the government is employing large numbers of extra clerks, the civil servants should concentrate their minds entirely on the work which the government is paying them to do.

As a result of the growing shortage of labor of every kind, the regulations governing the maximum age of candidates for admission to the civil service have been dropped. An order-in-council has been passed to the effect that during the continuance of the war a candidate for examination and appointment to the civil service will not be ineligible by reason of the fact that his age is greater than 35 years.

The Cause of Appendicitis Now Definitely Known

The commonest cause of appendicitis is constipation. Every doctor says so. When you require physic, don't use a cheap drastic pill—get Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are made from the private formula of one of the greatest physicians. Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels and prevent any tendency to appendicitis. In one day you feel the tremendous benefit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. By purifying the blood and cleansing the system they prevent headaches, lift depression and drive away weariness. No medicine so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Sold everywhere in 25c boxes, with yellow cover; get the genuine.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Failed to Notice It

A very inquisitive man was sitting at a table next to a man who had lost an arm above the elbow.

"I see you have lost an arm," finally was ventured.

The one-armed man picked up his empty sleeve and peered into it.

"Great Scott! I believe I have," he answered.—New York Globe.

Increasing Storage Capacity

More Elevators Are Being Built to Handle the Western Crops

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., a farmers' organization whose activities extend over the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, has let the contract for the erection of a new storage elevator at Fort William, with a 300,000 bushel capacity. Fort William already has 19 elevators, with a total storage capacity of 26,940,000 bushels, of which two elevators already belong to or are leased by the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, another farmers' organization, intends building this year as many as possible of the 30 new elevators which it has had in contemplation for some time past, one of which is a terminal elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity, and for which it expects to have sufficient liquid capital to pay out of its own funds without borrowing. Three large interior terminal elevators were completed by the Canadian Government last summer, at Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, with a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels in the first case and 3,500,000 bushels each in the other two. A certain amount of last year's crop was handled at these three points. This year, however, will see that amount greatly augmented.

A new feature will mark the handling of the 1916 Western Canadian grain crop. Anticipating the westward movement of grain to the Pacific coast and thence through the Panama Canal, the Dominion Government has erected a large elevator at Vancouver, B.C., through which it is not idle to suppose a proportion of the grain shipments destined for Europe will this year pass. This new elevator has just been taken off the contractors' hands by the Dominion Grain Commission.

At the end of April, 1915, the total elevator capacity of Western Canada, according to the joint tariff published by the Canadian railways, was 148,435,000 bushels. With the additions made that are referred to above and others that have not been announced, it is safe to assume that this year the elevators of Western Canada will be capable of storing 155,000,000 bushels. The flour-milling capacity of the country in the summer of 1915 was 59,000 barrels per day and a corresponding increase in this direction is also to be looked for.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Church Union at the Front

A Baptist chaplain says: "Communion at the front is a pathetically simple thing. I wish you could have been at my last. A lad asked me to hear his confession, and when we commenced several devoutly crossed themselves as they took bread and wine. Life out here is too big for fine distinctions, and men never ask if the Communion is according to the order of their Lord. I wonder if we shall learn the lesson and prepare a welcome worthy of the lads who are teaching us things. We are one out here. What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

All Night with Asthma. Everyone

knows how attacks of asthma often keep their victim awake the whole night long. Morning finds him wholly unfitted for a day of business, and yet, business must still be carried through. All this night suffering and lack of rest can be avoided by the prompt use of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which positively does drive away the attacks.

The "Back Number"

A merchant who fails to use newspaper advertising is termed a "back number" by Henry C. Brown, advertising manager for the Victor Talking Machine Company. He cites interesting instances of firms who would not part with the ownership of their trade-marks for millions of dollars.

It lies within the power of any dealer to mount to great heights as a captain of industry if he will use newspaper advertising judiciously, he declared.—Kingston Whig.

A western stock man dehorn his calves with Gillett's Lye. When a calf is a few days old he rubs grease around the place where the horn is due to appear and puts lye on the seat of the horn itself. No horn grows, and no scar is left.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Bilelessness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U.

They Got Slapped for It

"You're sweet enough to eat," said he.

As on the porch they sat.

"The Skeeters think I am," said she.

"They're giving proof of that."

It Eases Pain. Ask any druggist

or dealer in medicines what is the most popular of the medicinal oils for pains in the joints, in the muscles or nerves, or for neuralgia and rheumatism, and he will tell you that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is in greater demand than any other. The reason for this is that it possesses greater healing qualities than any other oil.

The Ideal

Stella: "The ostrich doesn't see much and digests everything."

Bella: "What an ideal husband."

One out of every ten farmers in Manitoba is a tenant, and two-fifths of the residents of the urban districts are tenants.

J. D. A. EVANS

CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

Teacher of English in All Branches

Correspondence Course in Suit Actual Requirements of the Pupils.

Moderate Fee.

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is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy of the new Antitypoid Vaccine. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from us, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERNESLEY, CALIF. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

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THERAPION Used to French Hospitals with great success. Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor, & via Bonyer, bladder diseases, blood poison, piles, etc. No. 1: 25c; No. 2: 50c; No. 3: 75c. Write for FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVRE-POUR-LE-DEBUT, LONDON, ENGL.

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10c F. F. Dalley Co. of Canada Ltd., Hamilton, Canada **10c**

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Ida Sherwood auction sale in east Didsbury, Thursday, Oct. 12th. Look for the bills.

S. R. Wood, B. E. Spink and W. Hardy were visitors at Calgary on Wednesday.

The Red Cross Society will serve supper in the Red Cross tea rooms on Monday evening next (Thanksgiving) from 5 to 8 p.m.

The Tipperary Club will meet on Friday, October 13th. Miss M. Finkbeiner and Miss C. Cummings will have charge.

Mrs. (Rev.) D. H. Marshall, Mrs. H. E. Osmond and Mrs. M. Ryckman will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday.

Next Monday being Thanksgiving Day all stores will be closed and the post office will be opened after the arrival of trains.

A grand dance will be held in the Opera House on Thanksgiving night, (Monday next, Oct. 9th). Everybody welcome. Good music. Also good pictures every Tuesday night.

Miss Mabel Wood who has been attending the Garbutt Business College at Calgary for some time has been very successful in her studies, she has just been awarded a pennant by the Remington Typewriter Co. for proficiency in Typewriting.

A concert in aid of the Red Cross will be given on Friday, October 20th, by the well known artists Miss Freda Sweet, cellist and pianist, Miss May McKinnon, violinist, Miss E. Edwards, vocalist, and Miss Munroe, accompanist. Watch for further announcements.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. J. Eubank on Thursday afternoon, October 12th, at 2 o'clock. Papers will be read by Mrs. Deadrick on "The Influence of the Youth," and by Mrs. Bicknell on "The Evil of Faultfinding." All the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. W. A. Austin, the lawyer, has nearly completed the winding up of his business affairs in Didsbury preparatory to joining some of the Overseas forces for the front. Mr. Austin since he has been with us has taken an interest in town affairs and has made a large number of friends for himself in the district who will wish him every success and a safe return from his duties at the front.

Having decided to retire from business I am putting my entire stock on the market at little over cost, to clear out before winter. I have a lovely stock of this seasons hats and mounts, flowers, feathers, etc., which I will slaughter to escape the necessity of driving in cold weather. Come and see what we have to offer. Everything in stock on sale at bargain prices. Mrs. Stevens Millinery.

Card of Thanks

We wish to take this means of thanking our relatives and many friends for their kindness and help during the recent illness and death of our beloved daughter. MR. AND MRS. WM. PECK

LOST

Three heifers, branded GVS on left ribs, 1 black and white, two red and white. \$5.00 reward for information leading to recovery.—E. V. Schmidt, Harmattan, Phone 303. 015p

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up?

Holiness Convention

A Holiness Convention will be held at Didsbury, on October 8th and 9th, under the auspices of the Alberta Holiness Association, at the M. B. C. Church. The workers expected are: Rev. J. S. Daum, President, Edmonton; Rev. E. E. Martin, Pastor of the Nazarene church, Calgary, and others from different parts of the province. Services each day, 10.30 a.m., 2.30 and 7.30 p.m. This meeting is inter-denominational. For the conversion of the unsaved, the sanctification of the believer, and the uplifting of all. Come and bring others. Rev. J. S. Daum, Pres., C. A. Morris, Secy.

Out West Notes

Troublesome me again.

The weather man has been calling around again, just to remind us winter is on the way to visit us again. Nevertheless fishing is still good in the Elkton district, just ask Hartley!

Elkton is still booming. Most all the farmers have their grain cut. Mrs. Hogg also is having Mr. McLean, build a new kitchen for her.

The ladies of the Rugby Institute are in the midst of arranging Xmas parcel stockings for the boys at the front which I am sure the boys will all appreciate.

Mrs. Blaine has received word from her son, Arnold, of the 137th Battalion, who was taken sick with an attack of pneumonia during the voyage across. On arrival at Liverpool he was carried from the ship on a stretcher and afterwards conveyed to a prominent Liverpool hospital in an army medical ambulance. Later reports of Pte. Blaine are very favorable, and an early recovery is anticipated.

What is the matter with Billy? His pleasant smile and joke is missed among the social gatherings which have been held in the Elkton district lately.

Who says fashions! Khaki is still very popular in Elkton. Why change it. Jack says there is nothing better than the Elkton—

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.) and field peas (about 5 lbs.) These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes in samples of about 3 lbs. will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free by mail.

Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early. Requests received after the end of December will probably be too late.

Anyone desiring a sample should write (post free, to the Dominion Cerealists, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for an application blank.

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer—they bring results.

Subscribers to Tobacco Fund

The following is the list of those who have contributed to the Tobacco Fund for the boys across the seas opened by the Pioneer a short time ago.

Post cards will be enclosed addressed to the subscribers in every 25c package sent to the soldiers which enables him to acknowledge your gift, bring those who give into direct touch with those who receive.

Mrs. H. E. Osmond, 50c; H. E. Osmond 50c; F. H. Osmond 50c; Kathleen Osmond 25c; Reg. Pirie 25c; C. Youngs 50c; Dr. Mecklenburg 50c; Dr. G. R. Ross 50c; P. S. Wilson 25c; C. F. McNair 50c; J. S. Hodson 25c; Mrs. F. J. Hodson 25c; E. E. Wilson 25c.

This money has been forwarded to the Calgary Herald and will be acknowledged in that paper.

This list is still open and all subscriptions will be acknowledged through our columns every month.

Send or bring your donation to the Didsbury Pioneer.

THE LAND TITLES ACT APPLICATION NO. 629

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Land

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the power of sale provided by The Land Titles Act under a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 28th day of October A.D., 1916, the following property, namely:

1. The South-west Quarter of Sec. 34, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian.

2. The North-west Quarter of Sec. 27, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

Terms of sale to be 15 per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the sale or upon application to the Vendor's solicitor.

The above property will first be offered for sale on bloc subject to a sealed Reserve Bid and if not sold will then be offered for sale in two separate parcels known as Parcel No. 1, covering the South-west Quarter of Sec. 34, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian, and Parcel No. 2 covering the North-west Quarter of Sec. 27, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian, each of which Parcels will be separately subject to a sealed Reserve Bid covering the said Parcel and free from all encumbrances, save the exceptions, reservations and conditions in the original grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title, and taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed of the following particulars:

Parcel No. 1, S. W. 1/4 Sec. 34, Twp. 31, Rge. 1, West 5th M., consists of 160 acres of land of which 150 acres are good arable land and 10 acres of low land well suited for hay or pasture. The property is fenced on 4 sides with three strand wire fence and willow and jack pine posts. The soil on said property is black loam averaging approximately 15 inches in depth with clay subsoil. This property is watered by 2 good wells. The nearest railway station to said property is Didsbury a distance of 4 1/2 miles. The property is situated 2 miles from a school and 4 1/2 miles from a church, in a settlement of English speaking people. There are the following buildings on the said property: Dwelling, frame, 24 x 28; Addition 18 x 18, frame; barn 40 x 60, frame; hen-house 12 x 18.

Parcel No. 2, N. W. 1/4-27 31-1, W. 5th, consists of 160 acres of land, of which 120 acres are good arable land; 30 acres of low land well suited for hay or pasture and 10 acres of scrub land. The property is fenced on 4 sides with 3 strand wire fence and willow and jack-pine posts. The soil on said property is black loam averaging approximately 15 inches in depth with clay subsoil. The nearest railway station to said property is Didsbury a distance of 4 miles. The property is situated 2 miles from a school and 4 miles from a church, in a settlement of English speaking people.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to S. A. DICKSON, Barrister, 602 Tegner Block, Edmonton, Alberta, Solicitor for the Vendor.

Dated at Calgary, this 22nd day of September, A.D., 1916.

Approved: W. Forbes,

Registrar S.A.L.R.D.

Births

PERRIN—On Thursday, September 28th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Perrin, a daughter.

DIPPEL—On Saturday, September 30th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dippel, a son.

LIESEMER—On Thursday, September 28th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Con. Liesemer, a daughter.

Died

BROWN—On Sunday, October 1st, 1916, Mrs. Alice Brown, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peck, aged 38 years, 4 months, 28 days. Funeral was held at Didsbury on Monday, October 2nd.

ADVERTISEMENT

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Town Property

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post office in the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, on Monday the Twenty-third day of October, 1916, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

Lot Five (5) in Block One (1) according to a plan of part of the said Town of Didsbury of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration as "Didsbury 1427-H", Reserving unto His Majesty, His successors and Assigns all mines and minerals and the right to work the same.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the Vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated on the main business street in the Town of Didsbury and is desirable business property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to W. A. Austin, Didsbury, Alberta.

DATED at Calgary, this 28th day of September A.D., 1916.

W. A. AUSTIN,

Vendor's Solicitors

Approved: W. FORBES,

Registrar.

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night

WARREN KERRIGAN

In a Great Broadway Feature entitled

"Langdon's Legacy"

Everyone should see these plays as they are the best that can be produced, the scenery being magnificent. Remember last Saturday night.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THANKSGIVING

DAY

October 9th, 1916

FARE AND ONE-THIRD from all stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway

On Sale October 6th to 9th

Final return limit Oct. 11th, 1916

Rail and Sleeping Car tickets, and full information from any C. P. Agent, or

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary.

BUSINESS CHANGE

The contract between McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. and the Alberta Metal Culvert and Tank Co. having expired, J. R. Good will continue to operate the business under the old firm name.

J. R. Good, Manager.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Didsbury - - - Alberta Business Phone 120



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds. - - - Alberta

W. A. Austin
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba Late senior house surgeon of St. Michaels hospital, Newark, N. J. Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128
DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

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Cures Croup and Whooping Cough.